

## NEW HOPE FOR HAWAII

Test Vote Shows the Treaty May Pass.

PLATT SPEAKS FOR THE ISLANDS.

Accuses Sugar Trust of Fighting Annexation and Asks Senate to Not Give Ear to the Representations of Monopoly. Pettigrew and White Oppose.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The condition of the senate respecting the Hawaiian annexation treaty has greatly improved, and the friends of the treaty, including Senator Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee, are confident that 60 senators, whose votes are necessary for a two-thirds majority, will vote for ratification.

Confidence in the changed condition is found in the determination of the friends of ratification to press forward the treaty to a final vote. This feeling was shown when the proceedings of the senate on the treaty in executive session were opened. Senator Thurston made a motion for the postponement of further consideration of the treaty until March 1. The motion was discussed at length and was voted down viva voce.

Senator Platt (Conn.) opened the debate with a carefully arranged argument in favor of annexation. He spoke for about an hour and a half and dwelt particularly upon the importance of the acquisition of the islands from a commercial point of view.

Senator Platt charged that the sugar trust was opposed to annexation. He said there were certain parties, whom he did not name, who were supposed to be identified with the trust, who had a grievance against the present government of the islands, and alleged that they were using all the means at their command to prevent the acquisition of this country by the United States. He said that money was being used to this end. He did not charge, he said, that there was any effort to corrupt congress, but he thought that some interests had been unduly influenced. He urged upon the senate the importance of not giving ear to the representations of the trust.

He spoke also of the character of the men constituting the present Hawaiian government, and said it was such that we took no risk whatever in entering upon an alliance with them. At the conclusion of his address Senator Platt was generally congratulated upon the logical character of his argument.

Senator Pettigrew took the floor to oppose the treaty. He made a careful analysis of the constitution under which the Dole government exists, showing that it had been adopted by what he termed an alleged constitutional convention composed, he said, of 19 members, one of whom was Mr. Dole, who had been members of the committee on safety which played such a prominent part during the revolution, and of 18 other delegates.

He argued that while these latter delegates had been elected by what was called a popular vote, such was not the case. Of 14,000 persons entitled to suffrage, he asserted that only 4,000 had voted for them. This convention of 37 persons thus chosen had adopted the constitution, and it had never been submitted to a popular vote. Mr. Pettigrew dwelt upon the fact that Mr. Dole had been a member of this convention, and said that the gentleman had had himself elected president of the republic, and that in doing so he had practically arranged the matter so as to insure his permanence in office. He read the constitution to show that Mr. Dole was named in it for president, and that it was provided that he should remain in that office until the year 1900, or until his successor should be elected. The successor was to be chosen by the house and senate sitting together, and there was to be no election of anyone unless he received a majority of the vote of the senate.

He then attempted to show how the matter was practically in the control of Mr. Dole and of the sugar growers. According to the terms of the constitution a senator must possess \$3,000 worth of property or have an income of \$1,200 per year; and a person who was not worth \$1,500 in taxable real estate or had an income of \$600 was disfranchised from voting for a senator. This qualification practically, he said, shut out all persons except those connected with the sugar industry from either becoming senators or from voting for senators.

He held that in view of the facts he mentioned the present government was a monarchy. Senator White (Cal.) also spoke in opposition to the ratification of the treaty. He was in the main a constitutional argument, intended to show that the annexation of territory which would require a navy to defend it had been from the beginning opposed to our theory of government. He quoted extensively from the works of Thomas Jefferson to show that he had never contemplated the acquisition of territory situated, as were the Sandwich Islands, where a fleet would be necessary to their preservation. This remark did not, however, apply to Cuba, which was so near our own coast that no navy would be necessary to its protection.

A large part of Senator White's remarks were given up to quotations from and comment upon Secretary Sherman's utterances upon the subject

of annexation of Hawaii. Mr. White read liberal extracts from Mr. Sherman's book, in which the secretary dwells upon the wisdom of making the island a part of the United States, and he laid especial stress upon the secretary's remarks in the latter part of his book, to the effect that he hoped there would be no further effort to annex the islands during his lifetime.

Mr. White said that most of the senators who were popularly believed to be interested in the sugar trust were favorable to the treaty.

Roosevelt Praises Civil Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Theodore Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, when before the senate committee on civil service, speaking of his practical experience, said that he had found that the civil service system had worked inconceivable improvement.

CRUISING TO BE RESUMED.

The Brooklyn and Some of the Gunboats Will Visit West Indian Ports.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Orders have been given by Secretary Long to have the big armored cruiser Brooklyn make a cruise through the West Indies, and especially among the Windward Islands, St. Thomas and St. Cruz.

This cruise of the Brooklyn is to be followed by others in the same direction, as was the case every winter until the interposition of the veto upon such cruises, brought about by the fear that the presence of the United States vessels in the neighborhood of Cuba might be misunderstood.

It is the intention of the secretary of the navy to allow some of the smaller gunboats to touch at points along the coast of Cuba, outside of Havana, such as Matanzas and Santiago and other ports, where the American flag has not been seen on a national vessel for several years.

SENATOR CLARK'S DEFENSE.

Voting For Teller Resolution Did Not Effect His Republicanism.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—No business of importance was transacted by the senate in open session. The feature was a statement made by Mr. Clark (Rep. W. Va.), as a matter of personal privilege, concerning his vote in favor of the Teller resolution.

He maintained that his vote was in no way inconsistent with his Republicanism and declared that he would not permit anybody to read him out of the party, as he was satisfied the masses of the party would not convict him of political heresy.

NOT A CABINET PLACE.

House Committee Favor a Lower Place For Department of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce entered into a rather extended discussion of the project for the creation of a department of industry and commerce.

There is a strong opposition to the erection of such an office to a position of a cabinet rank. Legislation, if drafted at all, judged by the proceedings, will have in view making the office of a relatively lower grade, with perhaps the same status as the department of labor.

Dole to Visit Buffalo.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—President Dole of Hawaii has accepted an invitation to visit Buffalo as the guest of the Pan-American Exposition company. He will leave Washington next Monday evening at 7:20 for Buffalo, accompanied by Mrs. Dole and his suite and also by Mr. Hatch, the Hawaiian minister, and Mr. Lorin Thurston. The party will be entertained in Buffalo at a banquet Tuesday evening.

A Nomination Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The senate confirmed this nomination: To be commissioner of patents, C. H. Duell of Syracuse, N. Y.

All Quiet in Havana.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Consul General Lee cabled the state department from Havana that all was quiet in the city.

BAD NEGRO LYNCHED.

West Virginia Mob Meted Out Quick Punishment For a Foul Murder.

BRAMWELL, W. Va., Feb. 2.—William Bailey, a desperate negro, who, less than a month ago, was released from the state penitentiary after serving three years for involuntary manslaughter, has been lynched here and his body riddled with bullets.

Bailey shot and instantly killed Harry Draper, a well-known citizen, who was watching at the Norfolk and Western tunnel and depot, his only excuse for the crime being that Draper had refused to let him walk through the tunnel.

Little resistance was made at the jail. It is alleged that the county officials knew that a lynching was being formed, and that they left town to spend the night.

It is reported that although the lynching occurred in a blinding snow half the crowd that witnessed it was composed of women.

Bailey, it is said, had killed three men during his life.

## STORM OF HUGE SIZE.

New England Swept by a Terrific Blizzard.

MANY DIED ON LAND AND SEA.

Boston Bore the Brunt—A Thousand Vessels Crashed Ashore About Gloucester—New York State Suffered, as Did Pennsylvania and Ohio.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The storm which began Sunday night has swept over New York state with great fury, and became central in the New England states. Northern New York is snow-bound and the extent of damage in New England cannot be approximated. Reports from Boston indicate great loss of life and an immense amount of damage to property. Business has been at a standstill in many of the smaller towns, wires all over the country are down, roads are blocked and railway traffic greatly impeded.

The "up-the-state" residents have suffered from cold which ranged as low as 20 degrees and more below zero. At Albany, Troy, Saratoga and many other places in the state as much as two and three feet of snow has fallen, and reports are to the effect that the blizzard is still raging, the worst storm since the memorable one of 1888.

Residents of this city have had to battle their way to business against a gale of wind that at times swept along at 40 miles an hour and carried sheets of snow with it.

Boston, Feb. 2.—The snowstorm completely paralyzed all branches of business, and street car and steam railroad traffic, and shut off the city from communication by wire with all points outside the limits of Boston. The storm is the most severe this city has experienced in 25 years, and caused the loss of several lives besides doing a money damage of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The snow stuck to the poles and wires with remarkable tenacity, and, aided by a wind blowing at the rate of 50 miles an hour, prostrated all telephone and telegraph lines out of the city. More than half the electric lights of the city went out, and in suburban towns the fire alarm service was crippled.

In Newtown broken wires falling across others started a fire in the electric room of the elegant residence of Charles J. Travelli, the wealthy Pittsburgh steel manufacturer, and in two hours nothing remained of the house but ashes.

Mr. Travelli's family escaped in their nightclothes without saving anything. The loss amounts to about \$100,000.

The big three-masted schooner Charles T. Briggs of Bath, Me., coal laden, was dashed to pieces on the Nahant coast and it is believed her crew of eight men perished. The body of one of the crew has been recovered.

In the business district it was nearly noon when many employes reached their places of employment, all suburban trolley lines having been abandoned at midnight and the steam railroads being unable to run more than two or three suburban trains during the forenoon. Railroads were almost entirely blocked.

The city and suburbs are covered with broken poles and tangled wires. Many horses were killed in the streets by stepping on wires which had fallen across the trolley wires. The situation assumed such a serious aspect that Mayor Quincy ordered that none of the electric lights be turned on except in districts where the wires are under ground. Telegraphic service was entirely stopped for a time.

At Dedham three Italians, shoveling snow on the Providence division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford road, were struck by a train and killed. A number of less serious accidents were reported.

A number of trains met with accidents in different parts of the state, but so far as known there were no additional fatalities.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 2.—The storm at Gloucester was one of the worst in many years, and the damage which lies in its wake will foot up about \$200,000.

About 1,000 fishing and other vessels were wholly or partially wrecked. A dozen of these were wholly wrecked.

Eighteen lives are said to have been lost, and there may be 12 more which have gone down on missing vessels.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Man Frozen to Death at Pittsburg—Damage in Eastern Part.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 2.—The thermometer went to 8 degrees above zero in this city. August Smotzer, an Austrian, fell from an attack of heart trouble, on the South Side; and then died from the cold.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—The snow and wind storm was one of the most severe experienced in this city since the big blizzard. All trains are behind time and several casualties are reported, but none of any gravity. The storm was severely felt throughout Eastern Pennsylvania.

Two Reading railroad freight trains collided near Tamaqua, demolishing both engines and injuring the fireman.

brakemen and conductor. Trains were delayed several hours.

A dispatch from Stroudsburg says that communication between that place and other towns nearby has been cut off.

THE STORM IN OHIO.

Intense Cold and Heavy Fall of Snow, but Little Damage Done.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 2.—Reports from throughout the state show that while the cold is intense and there has been a heavy fall of snow, not much damage has been done.

WILL UNITE SILVER FORCES.

Dubois Says Senate Vote on Teller Resolution Brightens the Outlook.

BLACKFOOT, Ida., Feb. 2.—Ex-Senator Dubois, chairman of the executive committee of the National Silver Republican party, has left for the east, at the request of the silver leaders, to confer with them for the purpose of uniting all silver forces. Chairman Dubois says the vote in the senate in favor of the Teller resolution has convinced the silver advocates that with a close union of the silver forces victory in 1898 and 1900 is certain.

Under the contemplated arrangement the Populists, Silver Republicans and Democratic parties will each maintain a distinct organization.

NEW PREVENTIVE OF STRIKES.

Wage Agreement Filed in Court—Violation Will Be Contempt.

ANDERSON, Ind., Feb. 2.—The Indiana labor commission has effected a settlement for one year among the 1,000 workmen in the Elwood and Kokomo plate glass plants and the Pittsburg Glass company.

The agreement was filed in the county courts here and at Kokomo and it will be regarded as a civil action, violation of which during the year by either workmen or the company will be considered and punished as a contempt of court.

PLOTTED A TRIPLE MURDER.

Halfrazed Husband Kept From Perpetrating a Horrible Crime.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Charles Reynolds, a laborer, discouraged over the arrest of his wife for larceny, put a bottle of carbolic acid and a note in a basket of food for her.

The acid was intercepted by the police. The note, overlooked by them, told the woman to drink the acid at a certain hour, as at that time he would cut the baby's throat, and then his own. Mrs. Reynolds told the guards. Policemen hurrying to Reynolds' home, arresting him instantly. He is in a half-crazed condition.

A BLOW AT INJUNCTIONS.

Judge Tarvin, a Bryan Elector, Refuses One in Kentucky.

COVINGTON, Ky., Feb. 2.—Judge Tarvin, who was one of the candidates for elector-at-large in Kentucky on the Bryan ticket in 1896, has handed down a decision in which he refused to grant an injunction to the gas company against the city and in which he took occasion to state that such injunctions should not be granted indiscriminately before the merits of the cases are heard.

While the labor question was not involved, yet the decision was interpreted by some as an attack from the bench on government by injunction.

CIVIL SERVICE IN FORCE.

Chicago Police Captains Reduced to Make Room For Eligibles.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Seven acting police captains have been reduced to the rank of patrolmen to make room for civil service eligibles certified to Chief of Police Kiple by the civil service commission. This action was somewhat of a surprise.

The responsibility of the civil service commission ceases after having certified the eligibles and it was in the power of Chief Kiple to retain his captains by ignoring the eligible list. Mayor Harrison, it is said, gave peremptory orders that the civil service law should be observed.

Turley Named For Senator.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 2.—The Democratic legislative caucus, on the first ballot, nominated or senator Thomas B. Turley of Memphis, to fill out the unexpired term of Isham G. Harris, and who was appointed by Governor Taylor senator after Senator Harris' death. The ballot stood: Turley, 46; McMillen, 43; and Taylor, 1.

More Aid For the Cubans.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—The Grocers and Importers' exchange has made its third and final shipment of provisions to the suffering poor of Cuba. This shipment makes an aggregate of 130,000 pounds of food supplies sent to Cuba by the exchange in the past three weeks, representing a cash outlay of \$4,500.

Large Oil Tank Steamship.

CHESTER, Pa., Feb. 2.—Roach's shipyard in this city has concluded a contract to build for the Standard Oil company the largest tank steamship ever constructed in this country. The ship will be 364 feet in length, 48 feet beam, and 23 feet deep, and will be built to carry oil in bulk.

## HACKMEN EXAMINED.

Two Before the Bribery Investigating Committee.

DIDN'T KNOW BOYCE OR RATHBONE.

They Failed to Testify That One of Hanna's Lieutenants Met Boyce on His Arrival in Columbus—Work of Both Legislative Branches.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 2.—Two hackmen have been examined by the senate committee investigating the alleged bribery charges. The purpose of the testimony was to attempt to show that H. H. Boyce, who is alleged to have attempted to bribe Representative Otis, came to Columbus on the afternoon of Jan. 10, inauguration day, and met Major Rathbone, one of Senator Hanna's lieutenants.

The testimony failed of its purpose. The hackmen told about having driven two men around the city, but could not describe either of them, nor did they hear any conversation that would give any clue to the identity of the two men.

Charles Steitz, employed by the Columbus Transfer company, testified that on inauguration day he took a man from the Neil House to the Union station about noon; that, after waiting there a short time, he was instructed to drive to Broad street east, opposite No. 263. After waiting at the latter place a carriage drove up in front of 263, and his passenger told him to go over to the carriage and tell a man on the inside to get into his (Steitz's) carriage.

The man in carriage No. 2 had two valises, which he deposited in Steitz's carriage, and then Steitz drove the two men around for an hour or two. Steitz said he was instructed in case any one followed them to drive fast. Once he thought he saw a carriage following, and he whipped up the horses and was soon out of sight. One of the passengers subsequently left the carriage on Third street, opposite the capitol, and the other left it near the depot.

George H. Brown, another hackman, told of the driving of a stranger to 263 East Broad street, and of the passenger being transferred to another hack. Neither of the hackmen could describe the alleged mysterious passengers, and neither of them knew Boyce or Rathbone. Brown contradicted Steitz by stating that the man left his cab and had started into the house before he was called by Steitz.

The following bills passed in the house: By Mr. Gayman, appropriating \$1,097.42 to pay the expenses of the governor's inauguration.

By Mr. Gayman, amending section 9 of the Low law so that townships where a saloon is located outside of a municipality shall receive one-half of the tax collected.

By Mr. Wiley, amending section 3573 so as to provide that cemeteries can be located within 100 feet of a dwelling house or the width of a street.

The following bills were introduced in the house:

By Mr. Barlow, providing that the custodian of the flags in the state capitol shall be an honorably discharged ex-Union Soldier or marine who served in an Ohio regiment; same, supplementary to section 917, so that county commissioners' report may be published in two or more papers where the county shall contain two or more cities.

By Mr. Parker, extending the time for shooting snipe and plover from April 10 to May 15; same, removing the exemption from taxation of all property in excess of \$2,000 valuation, except that belonging to the public.

By Mr. Clifford, requiring county commissioners to advertise for bids for county printing to appear in one English and one German newspaper.

By Mr. Joyce, providing for cumulative voting for directors of corporations and requiring them to have a majority vote of the stockholders.

By Mr. Deran, providing for the extermination of San Jose scale.

The following bills were introduced in the senate:

By Senator Wolcott, that all civil cases in any court be tried without a jury unless such be demanded.

By Senator Nichols, authorizing consolidation of gas and electric light companies.

By Senator Nichols, authorizing county commissioners to fill vacancy in office of prosecuting attorney.

By Senator Harper, to abolish board of supervisors of Cincinnati.

SIX PERISHED.

A Hotel Destroyed by Fire—Dozen Hurt in Escaping, at Gloversville, N. Y.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 2.—The Alvord House, a five-story brick building, has been totally destroyed by fire. Six persons perished in the flames and a dozen others were more or less injured in making their escape. The dead are: E. C. Kimball of Indianapolis and his wife and daughter.

Benjamin F. Strickland. Henry C. Day. Charles Ruppert.

Mr. Kimball was an agent for a glove factory of this city, and Mr. Strickland and Mr. Day were business men. Ruppert was a bellboy in the hotel.



## THERE'S NOTHING IN IT

Wild Story of Bad Water on Wellsville Road.

### TWO MEN HAVE ALREADY DIED

And a Dozen Are Ill Because They Have Been Patronizing a Spring. According to the Imagination of a Pittsburg Newspaper—Simply a Lie.

The Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph last night contained a wonderful story. It is an out and out prevarication, a clear cut lie for whose publication there is no excuse. The tale is as follows:

"Two men have died and twelve others are dangerously ill with typhoid fever, the result of drinking water from a spring situated between Wellsville and East Liverpool, O., on the line of the electric road which connects the two towns. One of the men was buried yesterday and the other on Sunday.

"The men were motormen on the Wellsville and East Liverpool line. Their names were Eck and Robinson.

"Ever since the electric line was built the motormen, who also act as conductors, have been in the habit of stopping their cars and drinking water from a spring situated about half way between the places named. The men have long runs and the spring was the only stopping point along the route where the men could quench their thirst. All of the men employed on the cars, about 15 in number, drank at this place, and it is said that all of them are now ill with the fever. New men have taken their places on the cars.

"The water was thought to be very wholesome. It is said that it has the appearance of being as pure as crystal, which would indicate that it was free from all germs liable to cause illness. It is stated, however, that several physicians have made an examination of the water and have found it to contain typhoid fever germs in abundance. The other men who are ill with the fever have been confined to their homes for several weeks, and it is said that some of them are in a dangerous condition.

"A resident of Allegheny who has been in Wellsville during the past few days said that the motormen drank water all of last summer and that it did not seem to disagree with them. The spring was a regular stopping place along the route both going and coming from the two towns, and often the passengers would get out of the cars and drink of the water. A tin cup to which was attached a chain was kept at the spring for the use of the motormen.

"The disappearance of the old men from the cars induced some of the passengers of the electric line to ask what had become of them, and in this way it was learned that they were off sick. As all of them had been drinking the water the physicians attending the men at once decided that the spring water was responsible for their illness."

"It is true the motormen drink little but water and I would advise the man who wrote that article to shun the beer glass and follow our example," said a well known employe of the company today, "but water agrees with us. There are so many irregularities in that article that you might say it is all wrong. The motormen mentioned are probably George Ickes and George Richards. Ickes died of consumption, and Richards of fever, but there is no reason to believe he contracted the disease at the spring. The food killer could spend a portion of his time with profit looking after the fellows who write that kind of stuff."

#### Slippery Streets.

Pavements in some parts of the city were very slippery last night, and consequently any number of pedestrians went to earth.

There was an amusing scene in the Diamond when a well known resident whose comfortable habits of life have given him a nicely rounded figure, went down. His feet happened to be on a particularly slippery portion of the sidewalk, and it was several minutes before he could arise, his antics in the meantime causing many a hearty laugh from a party of friends who stood near.

#### Delayed by the Weather.

As soon as the weather opens work will be commenced on the new switch at the water works.

"The right of the switch has been granted by the superintendent of the road," said Superintendent Morley this morning, "and the weather is the only thing holding the work back."

After the last charge at Shiloh. Water! water! The Blue and Gray drink from the same canteen.

#### The Repartee.

Even Dr. Johnson was won over by Wilkes' delightful manners until they were found by Boswell "reclined upon their chairs, with their heads leaning almost close to each other and talking earnestly in a kind of confidential whisper of the personal quarrel between George II and the king of Prussia. It presented to my mind the happy days which are foretold in Scripture, when the lion shall lie down with the kid." According to Boswell, "when Wilkes and I sat together each glass of wine produced a flash of wit, like gunpowder thrown into the fire—puff, puff!" But Wilkes hardly confirmed this, for he thought the famous "Life" the work "of an entertaining madman," in which "much was put down to Boswell which was undoubtedly said by Johnson—what the latter did, and the former could not say." We can well imagine that an encounter with Boswell would have many charms for Wilkes.

No man ever lived who could adapt his wit better to his company. Compare his chaff of the alderman, formerly a bricklayer, who was trying to carve a turbot with a knife—"Use a trowel, brother, use a trowel!"—with his reply to Mme. de Pompadour when she asked him, "How far is it safe to go in England against the royal family?"—"That is what I am trying to find out, madame." There are few more really witty replies recorded than that made to the prince regent, who asked him at dinner when he drank to the king's health, "How long have you been so loyal, Wilkes?" "Ever since I knew your royal highness."—Cornhill Magazine.

#### Sensitizing Paper.

There are two ways of sensitizing paper. One is to apply the solution with a brush, and the other is to float the salted paper on the surface of the liquid. Thin papers like Rives photographic paper take the solution quickly and do not require so many applications of the solution if it is applied with a brush, or so long a soaking if floated on the liquid as do the heavy, rough papers like Whatman's drawing paper or crayon paper.

The paper is first salted, and it is better to have this done by the dealer in photographic goods, as it is much easier to apply the sensitive solution than it is to salt the paper. If photographic paper is used, ask for fresh salted paper, but if drawing paper is used take it to the dealer and have it salted. The expense is very trifling, a sheet of salted paper costing only a cent or two more than the plain paper.

The sensitizing solution is made of 240 grains of nitrate of silver and 5 ounces of distilled or filtered water. Dissolve the nitrate of silver crystals in the water, and then add strong liquid ammonia drop by drop, stirring the solution constantly until the brown precipitate which is formed by the addition of the ammonia has disappeared and the liquid is clear. Not more than 75 drops of ammonia should be added to the solution, and if it does not clear when this amount has been added clear the solution by filtering. —Harper's Round Table.

#### A Sixteenth Century Letter.

The following copy of a letter, written in 1595 by a young lady when residing with a lady of rank as attendant in her waiting room, an office carrying no menial service with it and much sought after by the daughters of gentlefolk, may be interesting:

To my good Mother, Mrs. Parke, at Broomfield:

DEAR MOTHER—My humble duty remembered unto my father and you, &c. I received on Wednesday last a letter from my Father and you, whereby I understand it is your pleasure that I should certify you what times I do take for my lute and the rest of my exercises. I do for the most part play of my lute after supper, for then commonly my Lady heareth me, and in the mornings after I am reddie I playe an hower and my wrightinge and siferinge after I have done my lute. For my drawinge I take an hower in the afternoon and my French at night before supper. My Lady hath not been well these two days, she telleth me when she is well that she will see if Hilliard will come and teche me; if she can by any means she will. I hope I shall performe my duty to my Lady with all care and regard to please her and to behave myselfe to every one else as it shall become me. Mr. Harrison was with me upon Fridaye, he heard me play and brought me a dussion of trebles. I had some of him when I came to London. Thus desiringe pardone for my rude writhinge, I leave you to the Almightye, desiringe Him to increase in you all health and happiness. Your obedient daughter,

REBECCA PARKE.

#### Negroes With Red Hair.

"A man sees lots of funny things while traveling around the country, but the most peculiar sight I ever saw was in Omaha the last time I was there," said Charles Killinger of Cincinnati. "While walking along the street there one day I saw two negroes with hair as red as any red hair you ever saw. It was as kinky as the negro wool usually is. It was a funny sight, and I stopped to look at them as they went down the street. A friend of mine who resides there told me those negroes had come from the south some years ago and as far as he knew were full blooded darkies. Six fingered people are not uncommon, but for freaks those darkies took the cake."—Denver Republican.

#### Mistakes of the "Publisher's Reader."

I was speaking of some of my experiences as a publisher's "reader," a few years ago, in a recent conversation with a friend, who told me that Mr. John Morley had read "Mr. Isaacs" for Messrs. Macmillan and had advised

against its publication on the ground that while it would be a most creditable book to have on their list, there would be no sale for it. In the light of subsequent events this is rather amusing, but it only proves that even so astute a critic as Mr. Morley is not infallible—in other words, that he is human.—Critic.

#### Otto or Attar of Roses.

Roses being so common, it may be imagined how small the yield of oil must be to account for a quoted price of 36 shillings an ounce, or about £28 per pound, and this to the chemist himself. What it resolves itself into as a retail price is hardly worth going into, as a retail demand—beyond an occasional drop at sixpence upon a handkerchief, upon a special occasion—is unknown, its chief use being in scenting powders and the making up of fancy compound scents. Ten thousand pounds, or nearly five tons, of roses it takes to obtain a pound of the oil. These are distilled with twice their bulk of water, and the attar skimmed—very carefully skimmed—off the surface of the distillate in the receiving vessel. The adulterator has again here a field for action, which he avails himself of, in distilling a proportion of geranium flowers, the oil of which has a somewhat similar rosy smell, with the roses, this paying, in that it takes but the comparatively humble number of 500 geranium flowers to yield a pound of their oil.

Constantinople being a port of shipment, sailors, after their usual amiable weakness of being swindled, buy cheaply there, for presentation to appreciative wives and sweethearts at home, long, narrow, gilded bottles of supposed attar of roses, in reality bottles which the genuine article has been poured into and out again and then filled with a clear, scentless oil of the same appearance and specific gravity as the true, the few remaining drops clinging to the interior of the bottle being strong enough to convince the smelling buyer that he has got the right thing on the spot.—Chambers' Journal.

#### Lamps of the London Cabs.

"A thing that struck me about the hansom cabs in London—this was some years ago, but I guess it's just the same now," said a citizen of this town, "was the fact that the lamps they carried all had in the back a red glass about as big as the end of a good sized spool. When the lamps were lighted at night, they all showed these two little red disks at the rear. I don't know why this is so—maybe the lamps are all by one maker and it's his fancy—but I imagine there's a reason for it. Anyhow the effect is picturesque, whether the cabs are seen singly or in numbers. In the Strand, for instance, one may see long lines of hansoms, all headed one way and close together. Looking along these lines from the rear one sees an unbroken series of red lights diminishing in the perspective, and one sees also the little red lights flitting here and there. They don't illuminate, but their color certainly contributes to the variety and the gayety of the night scene.

"One sees these red lights at the rear of a New York hansom, but only occasionally. Our hansoms are most of them well finished and mounted, many of them, for instance, carrying fine lamps; but not many of them show the red disks. Perhaps there's no reason why they should, but I like to see them."—New York Sun.

#### Men and Horses Killed in Battle.

In regular battles the proportion of loss among men and horses is quite close, and in hand to hand combats of cavalry, as well as in sharp artillery engagements, for every man killed or wounded there is also a dumb warrior entitled to a place beside him on the roll of honor. The Light brigade at Balaklava rode in 660 (not 600) strong and lost 288 men, but of the 660 horses 360 were shot down by the Russian guns.

In the fierce charges of the German uhlands and cuirassiers at Vionville, Mars-la-Tour, in 1870, 1,400 men and 1,600 horses were killed and wounded. In the fierce artillery contest on the same field 730 men and over 1,000 horses fell around the guns. At Gravelotte, soon after Mars-la-Tour, the artillery fighting was also terrible, and 1,300 horses were shot down around the batteries, though the loss of the artilleryists was less than 1,000.—Our Animal Friends.

#### A Standard of Fitness.

He is a man of irascible impulses and a bluntness of speech which wins him many enemies. At the card table he was greatly annoyed by a lady who insisted on paying more attention to conversation than she did to the game.

"I see no reason," she was saying, "why a woman should not assume just as much importance in all affairs as men do."

"I see none myself," replied the irascible man with unusual gentleness, "provided she is intellectually qualified to do so."

"And what would you suggest as the test of her mental fitness?"

"As good a test as any would be her ability to remember what are trumps."—Pearson's Weekly.

#### One Fortunate Thing.

An inventor claims to have discovered a light that is better than sunlight. Luckily there is no danger that the sun may learn of his achievement and shut up business in discouragement.

# STAR BARGAIN STORE

## JACKETS

AT 40¢ ON THE DOLLAR.

HERE IS YOUR GREATEST CHANCE OF A LIFE TIME

Beginning tomorrow morning we will offer our entire stock of Ladies' Jackets at 40c on the dollar as follows:

\$4.00 beaver jackets for \$1.75.  
\$5.00 beaver jackets for \$2.00.  
\$7.00 buckley and kersey jackets in black, and blue and green for \$2.98.  
\$10.00 buckley and kersey jackets in black and green for \$4.  
\$15.00 kersey jackets in green, black and brown for \$6.00.  
Our entire stock of misses jackets from 12 to 18 years old at exactly half price.  
\$3.50 ones for \$1.75.  
\$5.00 ones for \$2.50.  
\$6.50 ones in navy and green for \$3.25.  
\$7.50 ones in navy and green for \$3.75.  
A few children's jackets in sizes 6 to 8 at away down prices.

## CAPES.

One lot of \$4.00 and \$6.00 cloth capes for \$1.49.  
Other cloth capes at half price.  
\$6.50 plush capes for \$3.98.  
\$8.00 plush capes for \$4.50.  
\$10.00 plush capes for \$5.98.  
\$12.00 plush capes for \$6.50.  
\$14.00 plush capes for \$7.50.

The following items we will put on sale tomorrow morning at prices next to nothing, not wishing to take them in stock.

One lot of 25c feather boas for 8c. One lot of black muffs for 15c. 1 doz. \$1.00 muffs for 35c. Children's \$1.00 fur sets for 39c. One lot of children's white angora sets for 50c. \$2.00 white angora sets for 98c. 1 doz. of 25c and 39c tamoshentars for 8c. 50c and 75c sailors for 10c. \$2.00 ladies' and children's trimmed hats for 98c. \$1.25 children's trimmed hats for 50c.

Things picked at random which will greatly interest you.

\$1.00 ladies' flannelett night gowns reduced to 59c. Empire gowns cheap at 50c for 39c. 15 pair of \$5 white blankets 11-4 size for \$2.98. 1 bale of 8c 40 inch muslin for 4 3/4c. 1 bale of the best 7c unbleached muslin for 4 3/4c. All the best grades of prints for 3 3/4c. 8c linen crash for 4 3/4c. Remember that our great January sale is in full swing in all our departments and ours is the only place where you can make your dollars go the farthest.

## STAR BARGAIN STORE,

138 and 140 Fifth Street,



## IT'S BY NO MEANS DEAD

Southside Projects Still Being Quietly Worked.

### SOMETHING WILL DEVELOP SOON

The Interested Parties Are Not Talking For Publication, but They Smile Softly at the Published Statement That the Whole Matter Is Wound Up.

Although nothing is being done where the public can gain an intimation of the particulars, it is known that the project to boom the South Side with the opening of spring is by no means a dead deal.

The interested parties will not say a word, but they have been laughing quietly at the published statements that the Banfield mill would not be built. There are very good reasons for the belief that a great deal of quiet work has been going on, and forces have been brought into play of whose existence the opponents of the plan did not know.

The News Review has been informed that the matter has reached that point where it will only require a short time to develop in order that the public may know all the details of one of the largest deals ever consummated in this portion of the valley. It is predicted that Chester will be a busy place this time next year.

### IGNORING ORDINANCES

Seems to Be the Duty of the Average Policeman.

EDITOR NEWS REVIEW—The average East Liverpool policeman seems to think that his sole duty lies in arresting some poor fellow who happens to be drunk or preventing a fight when one seems possible. Unless these things are about to happen the policeman is seldom found.

But what is to be done with the other laws and ordinances of the city? Are they not to be enforced as well? Does the officer believe that he has no duty except capturing drunks and disorderlies? Look over the record of cases at city hall, and one will think that this assumption is true. The many other laws to regulate the affairs of this town are passed by with an impudence which would cause a smile were it not a serious matter.

I don't know who is to blame, but it is certainly somebody's duty to know whether the policemen are doing their duty.

A CITIZEN.

### ALL OLD VETS.

Call For the Purpose of Organization.

There will be a meeting of old soldiers at Grand Army hall, Wellsville, on Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Columbiana County Soldiers' association. All old veterans can become members, whether they belong to the Grand Army or not. A full attendance is earnestly urged.

### Seventeen Years Old.

Today is the seventeenth anniversary of the organization of the Christian Endeavor society, and it is being celebrated in all parts of the country.

The society has grown from a very small beginning to one of the most powerful, in point of numbers, of Christian societies. It has spread throughout the world with great rapidity, and its work is known in almost every civilized nation. The influence of the society is great.

### Lost His Money.

It is related that a well known young man of the city entered a quiet little game the other evening, and lost his all including his watch and a ring.

He was anxious to have his jewelry before he went home, and pleaded with the winner to return it, but that party would not pass it across the table until the loser had signed a promissory note and had solemnly given his word that he would pay it.

### Old Cars Again.

The combination baggage and smoking cars that were used on the Cleveland and Pittsburg road on all thorough trains last summer and until late in the fall will, it is said, be placed in commission again. The cars were taken off the runs during the holiday season.

### Called Out the Company.

The fire department was called out at 7:30 last evening, caused by an overheated flue in the home of Edwin O'Connor in Monroe street. A Babcock was used and the fire was out before any serious damage was done.

If all are willing, we'll have a wedding. "Yes, Majah Howard, we's all willin'." Drummer Boy.

# A Good Time.

Every man ought to have two eyes open when he is awake, and never close more than one at a time when he sleeps. It's the man with his eyes open---the wide-awake man, as we call him, who sees

## The Opportunities of Life, Sees Them and Seizes Them.

It's he who walks along the street and notices the air of business about our establishment. The goods catch his eye; he prices them; he buys them; he gets a bargain; HE HAS A GOOD TIME.

NO WIDE AWAKE MAN PASSES OUR STORE.

KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN FOR A GOOD TIME.

This week just before invoicing we offer special inducements in Men's and Boys' BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS. Men's Heavy Soled Calf Lined Goods a Specialty. Bargains in Boys' Seal Goat Heavy Soled Lace Shoes, something that is waterproof.

Don't Pass Our Store Without Pricing Our Goods.

J. R. WARNER & CO.,  
IN THE DIAMOND.



WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY  
**STRONG AGAIN! Sexine Pills**

vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price \$1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, \$5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

For sale by Clarence G. Anderson, Druggist, East Liverpool.

### A Spin on an Ice Yacht.

The wind is strong and steady, and the boat glides faster and faster. Sharp exclamations of pleasure testify that the passengers are enjoying it. The speed increases. Before lies a field smooth as plate glass and level as a billiard table. For two miles it extends without a flaw. At its farther edge lies a tremendous crack filled with ground up ice and heaving black water. The full power of the wind strikes the white wings as the smoothest ice is reached, and the craft darts away at a tremendous pace. Faster, faster, she flies, till she is traveling faster than the wind that drives her. The air seems to be full of electric sparks; a frosty haze blurs the view; every hearer is throbbing with delight at the wild, free speed of it all. Before one has had time to think the crack seems to be rushing at the boat. A moment of intense anxiety, a catching of breaths, a wild pumping of hearts, then a shriek of excited joy. The good boat has flown the gap as a hunter clears his fence, has flung it behind her with never a rap, and is tearing away over another good bit as though she had no need to touch anything more solid than the cold, sweet air. —Outing.

### A Greedy Little Fish.

The little fish known as miller's thumb—the fresh water sculpin—is one of the natural checks on the overproduction of trout and salmon. It eats the eggs and the young fish. It is found in all trout waters as fast as examined. It is very destructive. At an experiment once made in the aquarium of the United States fish commission, in Washington, a miller's thumb about four and one half inches long ate a single meal, and all within a minute or two, 21 little trout, each from three-quarters of an inch to an inch in length. —New York Sun.

### The Governor's Suppressed Pass.

They are telling this story on Governor Russell of North Carolina: He was traveling recently from Raleigh to Wilmington, and when the conductor was passing through the train punching tickets he came across the governor and stopped to look at his pass.

Governor Russell, however, asked the conductor what the fare was.

"Why, you've got a pass, haven't you, governor," said the conductor.

"Well, yes," Governor Russell replied, "but I'm tired of the d---d pass business!"

He paid his fare, but it is safe to say the precedent will not commend itself to state officials generally. —Atlanta Constitution.

### Child Undergoing Ossification.

Mrs. S. D. Thompson of Falls county brought her daughter to Waco, Tex., recently for treatment. The child is 5 years old. She is undergoing ossification, and the doctors hold out no hope. She is a mass of bone, and the flesh appears to be undergoing transformation to osseous structure in all parts of the body.

### A Novel Plan.

When Lawson Tait, the English surgeon, and his wife were driving through the city of Montreal one hot summer morning, Mrs. Tait, observing large blocks of ice standing opposite each door, remarked, "See what a novel plan they have of keeping the air nice and cool by exposing small icebergs opposite each door."

### A Ratless Town.

The city of Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico, was founded 300 years ago by Juan de Onate, and there has never been a rat, a mouse or a cat within its corporate limits. The air is too high and dry for rodents and felines.

### Home Help.

Small Daughter—It's most school-time, and I've mislaid my geography.

Cultured Mother—Well, tell me what the lesson is about, and I'll write out the answer for you to learn.

Small Daughter—The lakes of Africa. Cultured Mother—Um—er—if you've mislaid your geography, you careless child, you can just hunt till you find it. —New York Weekly.

### Hopeless.

Sir Charles—Not understand she difference between convex and concave? I will try to explain. Convex is like the outside curve of an umbrella opened. The inside view would be concave.

Aline—I see. But how would that be with a parasol? —London Punch.

Have You Inspected It?

Inspected What?

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News Review Job Office

FINE Presses, Skilled Workmen, Superb Material. Thousands of dollars worth of latest Designs and Styles of Type, Border and Novelties. All work absolutely guaranteed.

Test the News Review Job Department.



# The News Review.

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY

THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY.

HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.

[Entered as second class matter at the East

Liverpool, O., postoffice.]

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EAST LIVERPOOL, O., WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2.



There seems to be something wrong in Columbus. Not a freak bill has been born in the capital this week.

If all the women who are opposing the Hazlett bill had voted at the last two elections, Hazlett would have no excuse to claim prominence.

It is anything but a compliment to the boasted intelligence of New England that some men who have been praised as its brightest lights are opposed to the restriction of immigration.

A TRUST a day seems to be Pierpont Morgan's record, according to the ideas of some sensational writers, but it is probable some of them are not unlike the pottery trust.

THE silver men do not have much to say in the way of argument for their cause, but they spend much of their time in condemning the Republican party for not agreeing with them. That course might be politic, but it certainly shows a dangerous weakness.

THE plan to reorganize the Ohio National Guard by taking it out of politics is worthy of hearty support in the legislature. There is no reason why our military forces should not rank in discipline and soldierly bearing with Pennsylvania and New York.

THE Cuban situation presents no new and startling features so far as the insurgents are concerned, but the Americans who are in Havana have no reason for complaint, since Spain permitted, without a word of protest, the presence of a Yankee man-of-war in the harbor.

THE determination of Republican leaders in the house of representatives to have no more currency legislation this session will be learned with pleasure by those members of the party who believe in letting well enough alone. There is nothing to be gained at this time by humoring Mr. Gage, and there is no danger of concessions to the silver men.

It is all right for the good people of western Pennsylvania to urge the Youghiogheny river improvement, but we of the Ohio valley would rather see our own muddy stream slackwatered before the government turns its head in that direction. The Ohio is the key to the situation. What particular benefit will the iron and coal industries on the Youghiogheny derive from dams if the real outlet is only navigable a few months every year?

## A LESSON.

There is certainly need for reform in Wellsville when a member of the town council is captured by the police in a gambling den. It is a lesson which should not be forgotten, and simply shows that the greatest care should be taken in the selection of city officials. How is it possible for the laws and ordinances of any municipality to be enforced when the men who make them are caught in the act of tearing down their own work? There is danger of placing men in honorable positions until the public is convinced that they deserve the honor. They disgrace themselves and the constituency they represent, and do much toward breaking down any good influence the acts of their associates might have created.

## An Old Mortgage.

The mortgage on the Rock Spring street railway, filed in Lisbon yesterday, is an old document, having been given a year ago last December.

J. E. McDonald, whose name appears as president of the company, is no longer connected with it.

# WELLSVILLE.

## WANT BOWERS TO QUIT

Prominent People Think He Should Leave Council.

## ONE RESULT OF THAT RAID

It Aroused the Friends of Good Government and They May Present a Petition Asking For His Resignation--Personal. All the News of Wellsville.

The raid on the poker game and the men who were caught by Officer Cohagan has been providing Wellsville ample food for conversation, and some of the sentiment expressed is not of the most complementary character.

This is particularly directed against Councilman Bowers, and it is possible that a petition will be presented asking for his resignation.

"I am not here to sit in judgment on the councilman," said a well known resident, "but I think he should sever his connection with the city government. He cannot expect the support of the people of Wellsville after what has happened."

"I am in favor of asking Councilman Bowers to resign," said another prominent man. Wellsville does not deserve officers who are even occasionally arrested."

It is said that if Officer Cohagan had reached the room a few minutes earlier he would have captured a number of other men who are well known. They had been there during the evening, and are now thanking the luck that allowed them to escape.

## Personal.

Miss Anna Baird returned yesterday from McKee's Rocks, Pa.

James Baum has returned from a two weeks' stay in New York City.

J. W. Russell went to Barnesville this morning.

D. N. Stiner is an Irondale visitor today.

Miss Ollie Cope is at Beaver, Pa., assisting her friend, Miss Pauline Crook, in dismantling her rooms and packing up her belongings preparatory to returning from school to keep house for her father, Frank Crook, of East Liverpool.

Frank Beresford went to Toronto yesterday afternoon.

## The News of Wellsville.

The annual meeting of the electric light company was held in the office in Main street last night for the purpose of settling up the business of the year. The old board was re-elected.

The water works men were hustling about at a lively rate this morning caring for pipes that had burst during the night.

The evangelistic meeting at the M. E. Church was well attended and the interest was unusually pronounced. Reverend Bellnap was at his best, and sang and spoke well. A number of inquirers and workers remained for the second meeting.

In is expected that the services will close next Tuesday night. The evangelist will go to East End, Pittsburg. The river division train was delayed a short time at the station this morning while the heating apparatus was being repaired.

D. T. Lawson has brought suit against Frank Geisse for \$15 in the court of Squire MacKenzie. The amount is claimed for house rent.

A NEWS REVIEW representative had the rare privilege of plucking an orange from a tree grown in Wellsville, it being the property of James MacKenzie, the florist. There were several others on the tree. Reared in a greenhouse the flavor is not equal to that of oranges grown in Florida, but it is extremely doubtful if many oranges are ever picked in Ohio on a February day.

## Soap, Soap

Greatest sale ever in our city, Friday and Saturday, at

W. A. HILL'S 5 and 10.

## GOT A SORE THROAT?

Don't let it run on—it may prove dangerous. Go to your druggist and ask for

## TONSILINE.

Tonsiline cures any mouth or throat affection and does it promptly and thoroughly.

It's the stitch in time. Don't neglect to use it.

25 and 50 Cents, at all druggists.

THE TONSILINE CO., CANTON, O.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

—Roy Henderson is visiting relatives in Pittsburg.

—George C. Murphy was in Pittsburg today on business.

—W. A. Weaver spent the day in Salineville on business.

—John Armstrong, of Nevada, was in the city yesterday, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Wyman.

—Mrs. Ella Gaston, of Sixth street, returned home last evening, after a short stay in Toronto.

—Superintendent Morley was in Pittsburg today attending to some matters connected with the water works office.

## Electric Locomotives For London.

The Central Underground railway of London recently placed with the General Electric company of Schenectady, N. Y., an order for 32 electric locomotives, the largest order of its kind ever given. The tunnel of the London railway is small, and the locomotives will not be of the large size previously turned out. They will be of 800 horsepower and will weigh 45 tons each. They will be able to draw a train of five cars weighing 150 tons at the rate of 15 miles an hour.—New York Tribune

## A Negro Contractor.

One of the biggest contractors in all the southland is a colored man, Mr. Thomas M. Bomar of Spartanburg, S. C. I dare say he has built more cotton mills than any other one contractor in the south. A building that costs no more than \$10,000 or \$20,000 he will rarely except, because he cannot put his hands to work on an edifice so small.—Charlotte Star of Zion.

## Big Hats Denounced From the Pulpit.

The movement against the high hat has reached Defiance, O., in full force. The Rev. A. E. Smith, pastor of the Methodist church, recently pronounced against them from the pulpit and promulgated a decree that no more high hats shall come between himself and his hearers during his sermons.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

## Another Place.

Bill—Where've you been?  
Jill—Down to the doctor's.  
"I'll bet he told you to go south."  
"No, I didn't go to consult him; I went to collect a bill."  
"Oh, well, in that case it was probably not the south where he told you to go!"—Yonkers Statesman.

A writer in The Medical Review maintains that coffee is responsible for the large number of blind men one sees in the streets of Moroccan cities. The Moorish merchants drink coffee all day long, and it has been noticed that many of them lose their eyesight between 45 and 50

## Thinking and Doing Right.

It is much easier to think right without doing right than to do right without thinking right. Just thoughts may and woefully often do fail of producing just deeds, but just deeds are sure to beget just thoughts.—London Echo.

## Decision Against a Prince.

CARLSRUHE, Feb. 2.—The action of the revenue authorities against Prince Maximilian von Fuerstenberg, for the recovery of several millions of marks in legacy duty, has resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs.

## Property Sold.

Yesterday afternoon the Kinney property in Sixth street was sold to George Hill for \$2,300. The lot is 30x130 feet, and contains a frame house of five rooms.

## Moved the Dispatch.

The ferryboat Dispatch has been moved from its moorings at the wharf to a point below Moore's coal float. It has not made a trip for several months.

## Attention.

Come to the great soap sale Friday and Saturday, at

W. A. HILL'S 5 and 10.

## On Mexico.

Father Kress will lecture tonight on Mexico at St. Aloysius church, beginning at 7:30 o'clock. Tickets are 25 and 35 cents.

## Only One Permit.

So far this year only one building permit has been issued by Clerk Hanley. Last January several were given out.

## Survivor Killed Postmaster.

JULIETTE, Ida, Jan. 31.—J. Morangue, county surveyor of Nez Perce county, has shot and instantly killed D. A. Kippen, postmaster at Kippen, Ida. The trouble originated over some land.

In the fourteenth century armor became so heavy that many soldiers only 30 years old were deformed or permanently disabled by its weight.

The United Kingdom has 1,700,000 factory operatives. France 1,780,000, Germany 1,530,000 and the United States 2,750,000.

# NECESSITY Knows No Law.

Necessity, that's the explanation of our Cut-Price Dissolution Sale. Our stock must be reduced to the point unusually agreed upon by March 1st, and in order to reach this point we are making prices that are simply astonishing.

## MATCH THESE IF YOU CAN,

And there are plenty of others.

\$5.00	Men's Cordovan shoes, all styles, sizes and widths, now	\$3.50
\$5.00	Men's Best Patent Leather Shoes, pointed toes, kid and cloth tops, now.....	\$2.50
\$5.00	Men's Best Enamel shoes, needle toes and extension soles, now.....	\$2.50
\$2.50	Men's Winter Tan and Box Calf Shoes, double soles, coin and bull dog toe, now.....	\$1.98
\$4.00	Women's Vici Kid Button Shoes, hand-turn and hand-welt soles, now.....	\$2.37
\$3.00	Women's Glace Kid Button Shoes, needle, medium and narrow square toes, now.....	\$1.98
\$2.25	Women's Box Calf and Crack Proof Skating Shoes, new coin toes, double soles, now.....	\$1.69
\$2.00	Women's Vici Kid Lace Shoes with double extension soles, now.....	\$1.48

Hundreds of pairs of shoes on Bargain Counters at half price and less.

# G. Bendheim & Co.

## They Liked Victoria.

As an indication of the popularity attained very early in her life by Princess Victoria it is interesting to hear that great indignation was expressed all over England when it was known that the child had not been present at her uncle's coronation in 1831. Some said that the Duchess of Kent was in fault, others blamed the prime minister, and some asserted that Queen Adelaide was responsible for the omission. Letters and Articles were published in all the newspapers, and the sensation did not subside until the Duchess of Kent explained that, owing to a weakness of the ankles from which the little Victoria was then suffering, it had been thought wiser not to expose her to the long standing which attendance at the ceremony would have necessitated.—Philadelphia Ledger.

## Wanamaker Turned Bricks.

The early days of John Wanamaker were not easy by any means. When only a lad of 5 years, he made bricks, or, rather, assisted in making them, for his business was to turn them in the sun until they were evenly baked. For this labor he received 2 cents a day and sometimes cleared 10 cents a week, but it must be remembered that there were many rainy days when the force of youthful "workmen" had to be laid off. John's first real rise to fortune was in the days when, as office boy, he saved money enough to start in business for himself. He worked as assistant in the office until he had climbed up to \$6 a week, and then, seeing that he could get no more, he bought a little stock of cheap furniture and started in to be a merchant.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

## Go to Bed.

The best possible thing for a man to do when he feels too weak to carry anything through is to go to bed and sleep as long as he can, says The Medical Record. This is the only recuperation of brain power, the only actual recuperation of brain force, because during sleep the brain is in a state of rest, in a condition to receive and appropriate particles of nutriment from the blood which take the place of those which have been consumed by previous labor, since the very act of thinking burns up solid particles, as every turn of the wheel or screw of the steamer is the result of consumption by fire of the fuel in the furnace.

## A Modern Youth.

"Ha, ha, my proud beauty," said he, "you love another!"  
"I do," said the blushing maiden.  
He pondered. "Well," said he finally, his features lighting with fiendish joy, "you ain't in it if you do. Within 24 hours I shall have procured an injunction against your marrying him."—Indianapolis Journal.

## An Old Beverage.

Next to our grape wine it is believed that Japanese sake, or rice wine, is the oldest alcoholic beverage known to man, its use in Japan dating back over 2,000 years.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR TOWNSHIP CLERK.

J. N. HANLEY.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

# SMITH &



# PHILLIPS

Elijah W. Hill,

Justice of the Peace,

can be found on and after FEB. 3, '98, at corner of Washington and Broadway.

## Money to Loan

IN ANY SUM FROM \$100 TO \$10,000,

on easy payment and low rate of interest. Full particulars at the POTTERS' BUILDING & SAVINGS COMPANY, Corner Fifth and Washington Streets.

Dr. J. N. VODREY

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# OWENS WON OUT

The Temporary Injunction Was Granted.

MUCH EVIDENCE PRODUCED

Before Judge Smith Was Asked to Give His Decision in the Bridge Matter--Affidavits and Opinions Were Presented, Each Side Claiming to Have a Winning Case--What the Judge Thought of It.

Judge Smith yesterday afternoon granted a temporary injunction restraining John Shrader from interfering with George H. Owens in the performance of his duties as receiver for the East Liverpool Bridge company.

It was 3:20 o'clock when Mr. Shrader accompanied by his counsel, Attorney Lones, made their appearance at city hall laden with several volumes of supreme court decisions, and a few minutes later Receiver Owen and Attorney W. B. Hill arrived.

There was a small audience when Judge Smith asked in what form were the pleadings. Attorney Hill at once began a review of the case from the time the note was given to the First National bank to the events of the last few days. He also presented the order of the court appointing a receiver and the certificate given him by Clerk McNutt. The petition asking for the injunction was read, and in answer to a question from Judge Smith he stated that the note had been contracted on May 18, 1897, and was used for paying the interest on first mortgage bonds.

The affidavits of J. E. McDonald and W. L. Smith, president and treasurer of the company were read. In this it was stated the parties had held their offices until Oct. 8, 1897.

An affidavit from Samuel P. White and J. F. Mitchell, of New Brighton, president and secretary of the Penn Bridge company, was also presented. In it they stated they held 20 bonds to the sum of \$20,000 on which all interest including that of Jan. 15 had been paid, that Mr. Shrader had not been representing them at any time, and their bonds were part of an issue of \$130,000 held by the Union Trust company, of Pittsburg.

An affidavit from J. E. McDonald stated they did not turn the bridge over to John Shrader or any bond holder July 14, but that on Oct. 8 he purchased the stock of W. L. Smith, E. D. Marshall and J. E. McDonald for \$7,000. The attorney then stated they had other affidavits, but would present them in rebuttal.

Attorney Lones then presented an affidavit from John Shrader in which he stated that the January interest on the first mortgage bonds had been paid by the company and the July interest by him. Part of the interest on the second mortgage bonds had come due in February, and he demanded immediate payment but no part of it had yet been paid. In August another six months interest was due and it was not paid, and in February 1898 another six months interest will be due. The interest on all other bonds had been paid but not a cent interest had been paid on the bonds held by him, and the Union Trust company had instructed him to take charge of the bridge and the net receipts to be applied to pay the interest on the first mortgage bonds. That the parties did turn the bridge over to him, and he had the consent of all stockholders except A. R. Mackall.

This closed his side of the case, and Attorney Hill started to read the affidavit of E. D. Marshall. Mr. Marshall was present and asked to make a statement. He said:

"My understanding was that we were transferring all our stock to John Shrader for a consideration of \$7,000."

"Were you representing all the stock?" asked Judge Smith, and Mr. Marshall said:

"W. L. Smith and J. E. McDonald owned six-tenths and one-tenth of \$50,000, or seven-twentieths of the entire stock, and Mr. Shrader one-half, while the other three-twentieths are owned by A. R. Mackall, G. P. Rust and J. G. Kerry. My understanding was that it was the intention to turn the bridge over to Mr. Shrader, and we were very glad to do so. My recollection is we were acting as stockholders, and not as officers."

An affidavit from G. H. Owen stated that on Saturday, Jan. 22, Mr. Shrader had told him the East Liverpool Bridge company had nothing to receive as he, John Shrader owned the bridge, and on Sunday, Mr. Shrader had told him he was holding the bridge for the bondholders. Attorney Hill also pre-

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

sented an affidavit to the effect that John Shrader had told him he took charge of the bridge, July 14 while acting as agent for the bondholders.

This concluded the plaintiff's side of the case. Attorney Hill read the definition of a receiver and began to review of the case, but was interrupted by Judge Smith who said: "There is just one question in this case, and that is what interest have the East Liverpool Bridge company in the property? If they have an interest the injunction should certainly be granted. That is what I want to hear you on."

Attorney Hill proceeded to state that the toll house was over lot 331, and toll had been collected there until Jan. 21. That Mr. Shrader had assumed an arbitrary control of the bridge without any title passing to him, and being a bond holder he could not act as a trustee. He simply owned enough bonds and stock to do as he pleased, and seemed to have done it. The fact that he purchased \$7,000 worth on Oct. 8 would indicate that bridge stock was worth something to him. Since then he has been paying interest in the name of the company, selling tickets in the name of the company and making contracts in the same way, and as far as evidence goes he has no more title than any stockholder would have.

Attorney Lones then stated that Mr. Shrader owned everyone of the second mortgage bonds. The interest on all other bonds had been paid by him out of the collections on the bridge, and he was the only person interested, because all other interests had been paid.

He then presented a copy of the bond for \$1,000 given by the bridge company to the Union Trust company. Its conditions are such that a failure to pay interests for three months after due the owner thereof can take charge of the bridge and collect toll and apply the same to paying the interest.

The attorney then stated that the interest on the second mortgage bonds held by the defendant had never been paid and he was doing right in assuming possession of the bridge. He quoted from supreme court decisions to sustain his position. He then said: "The bridge cannot be taken out of Mr. Shrader's hands by an attachment or receiver, and the only course for the First National Bank to pursue is to garnishee him to pay the proceeds over to them after the mortgages are satisfied. Mr. Shrader is a creditor but he is not secured like the First National Bank and must have toll in order to come out on his second mortgage. He did not take possession of the bridge after the attachment was issued. When the mortgagee takes possession his title is complete and he is no longer subject to process instituted against mortgagor. The only right the bridge company had was on equity of redemption or right to a balance of the proceeds after the mortgages were satisfied. They had no property on which an attachment could be made."

"Mr. Shrader is a creditor 160 times greater than the plaintiff in the case. Can any court set aside a valid contract? And now is he to have the expense of a receiver added when not \$1 of what is collected can be taken by the First National bank? Why not rely on your endorsers, Mr. Hill, without taking property given to us? If the tolls are valuable to us in the payment of the mortgage than a court of equity would restrain a receiver from taking those tolls."

He quoted from supreme court decisions, and closed his argument by stating that the corporation was a West Virginia institution, and 1,300 feet of the bridge was in that state, and fifteen-sixteenths of the toll was earned in that state, and the injunction granted the receiver a right to collect something which he had no right to collect.

Attorney Hill presented an affidavit from W. C. Jutte to the effect that Shrader had no authority to represent the bonds held by them. He stated that an agreement between the bridge company, John Shrader or the Union

Trust company would hold good among themselves, but not to the damage of innocent creditors. He said Shrader's actions had been that of an agent since he had assumed charge of the bridge, and also quoted from statutes to sustain his side of the case.

Judge Smith then took the case, and said: "There are many interesting and intricate questions in this case, and I would not think of deciding it without a great deal of deliberation if it was a new action."

"When this action was filed in court the bridge company came in and asked to be relieved, on the ground that they were non-residents. That property is productive and some tolls are collected at least. On these grounds the receiver was appointed, but not for anything in West Virginia. He was to take charge of the property in this state, and what his rights were the court did not determine. It was the property of the East Liverpool Bridge company, and not of John Shrader, for which he was appointed. What was to be done with the money collected was not decided in the action. The question to be decided is not whether the receiver was rightfully appointed, but as to what his rights are, assuming he was rightfully appointed, and his right to take possession after giving a bond of \$20,000. Should this injunction be granted it would not dispose of the case, and a motion to discharge the receiver could be filed, by the Penn Bridge company and John Shrader."

"It is proper for the court to grant the injunction, and it would encourage contemptuous conduct on the part of the parties if it refused to enjoin."

"As I now view it the bridge company still own some interest in the bridge and the injunction should be granted, but it will not be understood to prevent Mr. Shrader from collecting toll in West Virginia. Very disgraceful indeed have been the general reports of trouble and are calculated to bring the court into contempt. In the interest of the law I grant the temporary injunction and place the bond of the receiver at \$20,000, and my decision and remarks in this case shall not determine any future case that shall come before me."

## ANOTHER ACTION.

John Shrader Asks For the Discharge of Receiver Owen.

Receiver Owen was notified last night that John Shrader would apply for an order to vacate the receivership and to remove the receiver or to modify the order of appointment.

The motion will be heard Thursday morning at 10 o'clock at Judge Smith's office in Wellsville.

## Meeting Postponed.

Hon. David Boyce returned from Alliance last evening, where he attended a meeting of the trustees of the Fairmount Home. Only routine business was transacted.

The quarterly meeting with the commissioners, to have been held yesterday, following that of the trustees, was postponed and will not be held until next Tuesday week.

## Lifted the Quarantine.

Sanitary Police Burgess this morning raised the quarantine from the residence of A. W. Scott in Walnut street, where Mr. Scott's child has been ill for some time with diphtheria.

## No Vacant Rooms.

A resident of Summitville spent yesterday in the city looking for a suitable location to open a store. He returned home during the night without finding a vacant room in the town.

## Cut His Face.

Hugh Martin, a messenger employed by the telegraph company, fell in a hole at the foot of Broadway yesterday afternoon, and badly scratched his face. The hole is several feet square.

## Working in the Office.

Engineer George continues work on the Tanyard run survey, but little of it is being done outside of the office. The plans are occupying his attention at present.

J. T. Roberts, jeweler and optician. Find him in his new quarters, Fifth street, opposite Association hall. Care of vision a special feature. Don't neglect your eyesight. 'Tis a precious treasure, not to be trifled with.

## Completed Next Week.

It is believed that the improvements at the freight depot will be completed next week, and the force will be moved into the new quarters.

The return of the regiment, and joy! joy! Meeting of friends once more. Opera House, 3, 4 and 5.

# THE S. G. HARD CO.

## THE BIG STORE.

# CARPETS!

This year, with our larger store, we intend making our CARPET DEPARTMENT greater than ever.

Our motto is "BIG."

Big Store,  
Big Stock,  
Big Variety.

Everything "Big" but prices.

With our Big Stock of Carpets, and our Little Prices, we are this early in the year having a large trade.

With hundreds of styles of  
CARPETS at 12½¢ A YARD

and up, there's no trouble to make a selection.



The easiest running Wheels made, are the proper ones to buy. Prices have been reduced so much you can afford the best this year. 'Tis a little early to ride; but not too early to locate your mount. Come around and examine the

# CLEVELAND.

# Snow

...and...

# Baby



Cabs don't go well together, but still if you need one this year you should come now and make your selection.

We have an elegant display ranging in price from \$5.25 up.



## BURGLARS RAID NEGLEY

Two-Stores Were Entered and Robbed.

THEY COULD NOT OPEN A SAFE

And Its Contents Were Not Taken From Postmaster Richeson—Sheriff Gill Will Follow the Thieves With His Hounds.

LISBON, Feb. 2.—[Special]—Burglars last night made a raid on the village of Negley, and although they worked hard they were not well rewarded.

They went to the postoffice where Postmaster Richeson conducts a general store, and breaking a panel of the door reached through and removed the bar. Once inside they began work on the safe, but after knocking off the knob of the door they left. The safe contained \$250.

They then went to the Lawrence store, where they bored holes in the door, and, cutting out a section large enough to admit a man's body, entered. They secured \$25.

Sheriff Gill was notified this morning, with a request that he bring his bloodhounds and follow the men, but the train had gone and he was compelled to postpone his departure until this afternoon.

### THE NEWS IN LISBON.

What is Happening In and Around the Courthouse.

LISBON, Feb. 2.—[Special]—Sheriff Gill will on March 8 sell lot 61 in Wells-ville in the case E. Cochran against Mary Cochran. It was appraised at \$2,600.

In the case of L. B. Webb against Jno. W. Slayton, Sheriff Gill sold lot 7 in Salem to R. B. Heaton for \$955.

Two transcripts were brought today from the court of Justice Windsor, of Hanover township, in which Jesse E. Simmers sued Robert Lowden for \$24.06 damages for not complying with a contract for the purchase of hogs and for \$12.66, balance on account for straw.

Elizabeth Morrow has resigned as guardian of Clyde Morrow, and the court has appointed W. S. Potts.

Emily J. Smith, of Wellsville, has been ordered to sell land to pay the debts of John S. Smith, of whose estate she is administratrix.

Jennie E. Quay, administratrix of the estate of Jos. E. Quay, has filed her last account.

Marriage licenses were issued to John L. Linder and Mary Roller, J. W. Rauch and Alice L. Crawford, George Wilson and Anna Deadie.

The sale of a part of lot 370 by Rebecca Reark to J. R. Reark, of Liverpool, for \$1,000 was recorded today.

### To the Klondike

Persons who expect to try their luck in the gold fields of Alaska will find it profitable to call on ticket agents of the Pennsylvania Lines and get posted on rates, routes and other preliminaries. This information will be furnished without charge, and any required aid in shaping details will be cheerfully extended. If not convenient to apply to local agent of the Pennsylvania Lines, send your name and address, with date upon which you intend to start, the probable number of the party, and a request about the fare, time of trains and other particulars, to the following representative of the passenger department and a prompt reply will be made. J. K. Dillon, D. P. Agt., Pittsburg, Pa. \*

### On the River.

The river fell a little during the night and at noon today the marks at the foot of Market street showed 8.6 feet.

The only boats now running are the packets, and they are having trouble in running on time on account of the ice now in the stream.

The shore ice at the wharf this morning was two inches thick.

Due down, Queen City; up, Urania and Ben Hur.

Surrender of the rebel armies. Lee and Johnson. Joy and happiness once more. Drummer Boy, 3, 4 and 5.

### Entertained Two Tramps.

Not an arrest was made during the night, but Janitor Strain had company just the same. Chief Johnson accommodated two tramps with lodging, and this morning about six o'clock they were turned out.

Madam Julian, the noted palmist and hand reader, of Toronto, Ont., will be pleased to meet all ladies interested. Readings from 9 to 12 and 1 to 9. Corner Broadway and Cook, upstairs.

Bright and spicy—the NEWS REVIEW.

### Times Have Changed.

"No such times as there used to be," sighed the gray haired but vigorous traveling man who was enjoying himself with the usual Saturday night crowd.

"There was a time when they were booming those western towns that I saved about all my expense money, and that was a mighty big item in flush times."

"Give us your recipe, old man."

"It's of no use now. They're bumping along on rock bottom out in that country. But then money was no object. When approaching a boom town, I'd discover some resident of the place aboard the train and casually let drop to him that I was looking for a good real estate investment. That was all, and it was worth from \$50 to \$100 a drop. I'd start innocently for a hack, knowing as well as I lived I'd never reach it. Some speculator would seize me by the arm, introduce himself, put me in his private carriage, whirl me to the best hotel, get me the best room, make a date to drive me over the place and solemnly inform me that the town was mine."

"Live high? Higher than a wild prince. They would take no money at the bar, the hotel clerk never had a bill against me and I couldn't spend a cent. It was one constant round, as the boys say. You know my line then. I sold to one man in a place and only called on him once a year. He always stood in, kept mum and shared in the good things. I made a pile of money, for expense bills ran high those days, but I guess it is just as well for me that the bottom dropped out. A man's stomach won't stand everything."—Detroit Free Press.

### Indian Antipathy to Fish.

At a meeting in Baltimore of the American Folklore society Dr. Washington Matthews of Washington read a paper on "Ichthyophobia," which he described as an antipathy to fish. This aversion is especially strong in the Navajo, Apache and other Indian tribes of the far southwest, who will not eat fish or have anything to do with articles made in the shape of fish. This "taboo" with the Navajos extends to all things connected with water. A probable reason why no more children of these tribes are sent east to be educated, Dr. Matthews thought, was a fear that they might be required to overcome this cherished "taboo" superstition, which is as firmly rooted as any religion.

A legend to account for this fish "taboo" was given. There was a time when food was scarce, and the mountain Indians had a big powwow with the river Indians. The result was that the river Indians agreed to kill no deer, but live entirely on fish, and the mountain Indians agreed to eat no fish, but live entirely upon deer. This made food plenty for both.

In the discussion of the paper it was stated that the Zuni Indians will not eat fish because savage tribes in desert lands regard water as sacred because of its scarcity, and this reverence extends to animal life in water. Several members thought perhaps this idea conveyed the true reason for the fish "taboo." Baltimore Sun.

### Immigrants and New York.

Ernest Ingersoll writes for St. Nicholas a paper on the Greater New York entitled "Reasoning Out a Metropolis." Mr. Ingersoll says:

The merchants of New York sent to the continent of Europe more ships than the merchants of other cities, who traded mainly with Great Britain, so that this city was better known throughout Europe, and her vessels were the handiest for emigrants from France, Germany and Holland. Agents of the New York merchants and of the government, who were seeking and encouraging immigration, could show that this port was the most advantageous landing place for a man who was going on west, and the sea captains explained that it was the safest and quickest port to make because the course lay south of the stormy, foggy region north of Cape Cod, and the city was much closer to the open sea than either Philadelphia or Baltimore. At any rate immigration increased in favor of New York as time went on, and the stream of incoming people swelled until in the decade from 1884 to 1894 it amounted to about 500,000 immigrants a year, 590,666 arriving in 1890 alone, not counting those from Canada and Mexico.

### He Tricked the Toppers.

In the last century nearly every gentleman was put to bed drunk. He had either to drink as others drank or fight a duel. Sir Aubrey de Vere, when he was 18 years of age, after a day's hunt avoided intoxication at dinner by watching until the others were tipsy and after that pouring each new glass of wine down his neckcloth, then worn so large that the chin was buried in it. When the last of the toppers lay under the table, he rushed to his bedroom, took a bath, dressed anew and joined the ladies at their 12 o'clock tea. The next morning at breakfast all the gentlemen rose when he entered and received him as if he had been a prince. They had heard that he had been unaffected by the wine and considered that so strong a head was entitled to the highest honors.—San Francisco Argonaut.

### Prima Facie.

"The new boarder," said the sweetest girl, "must know a good deal about

women." He has been married four times.

"A man who was fool enough for that," said the savage bachelor, "never knew anything about women. That's plain."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

### Sir Henry Doulton.

Sir Henry Doulton, who was born in Vauxhall Walk in 1820, practically spent his life in Lambeth, where his father established his pottery in the year of Waterloo, and he took an active part in the business from the old days of "chimney pots, drain pipes, ink and blacking bottles" until the firm became world famous for its art productions, in which, above all else, may be mentioned its admirable ware based upon the old Gris de Flandres and other types of old Flemish and German stoneware, whose soft, tender colorings are so restful and refined. It was always a pleasure to Sir Henry to chat with any one who was interested in old London—the London when Vauxhall was virtually in the country; when Vauxhall gardens, with their "10,000 extra lights," were the resort of the Joe Sedleys and the bucks of a generation later; when the now densely populated suburb of Battersea was given up to market gardens and meadows and was considered remote enough from London to be the scene of a duel between the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Winchelsea in 1829.

Sir Henry Doulton first made a name in 1851, when he practically revolutionized sanitary matters by introducing stoneware drain pipes, and he went on accumulating honors and medals and in 1870 turned his attention to art pottery with equal success. As a man he was cultured, kindly, devoted to literature and art, and most charitable and sympathetic, and he will be immensely missed and mourned in the great factory and the larger world outside, in which he was so widely known and universally liked.

### The Bad Lands.

In its widest scope the arid region of the United States comprises half the territory of the entire country, for to so great an extent must irrigation be employed either as a primary or secondary factor in the cultivation of crops. From about the ninety-sixth to the ninety-ninth meridian there is a strip of about 250 miles in breadth which Major J. W. Powell calls the "subhumid" tract. Within it there is an annual precipitation sufficient to insure crops, but the precipitation is so disproportionately bestowed and at such irregular intervals throughout the year that the seasons of successful farming are interspersed with long and disastrous droughts. Reliance, therefore, upon moisture directly falling from the clouds is extremely hazardous, and, un-supplemented by waters from stream distribution, it is not generally reposed.

But west of the ninety-ninth and east of the one hundred and twenty-first meridian, throughout the whole breadth of the country, from Canada to Mexico, there is a district in which nothing needing moisture greater than that required by the artemisia or the cactus can be planted and grown. It is a region aggregating about 1,340,000 square miles, a territory larger than Arabia, as large as and not more arid than the combined areas of Persia and India, with their united populations of 250,000,000 souls.—Lippincott's Magazine.

### Marriage Ceremonies Among the Caingwas.

The only formality which the swain has to go through to get the hand of his promised one is to kill a tapir, an act by which he proves that he will be capable of supporting his prospective family. The death of a tapir under such conditions is quite an event. The whole tribe assembles at the carcass, and a scene of gluttony begins that does not cease till nothing is left but the skin and bones of the "great beast." That is the only ceremony of marriage. The Caingwa is usually monogamous, but polygamy is allowed. Marriages of relatives are carefully avoided. After confinement the young mother has a rest of a few days before resuming her servile task. She carries the newborn infant in a scarf or sort of little hammock slung over her shoulders. She does not think of weaning it for a year and a half or two years, while the child has already been exercised in arms with miniature bows. Ideas of cleanliness seem foreign to the women as well as to the men, and it is a lucky chance that will induce them to comb their magnificent heads of hair.—Dr. Machon in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

### She Was Bothered.

A pretty girl newly come to town from the Pacific coast went out to dine in Massachusetts avenue. Dinner began with oysters on the half shell, and the oysters were extremely large. The Pacific coast girl's eyes opened wide when the oysters were set before her. She took up her fork, and then she laid it down. Her plate of oysters was taken away untouched.

"Don't you like our eastern oysters?" asked the woman whom she is visiting as they were going home.

"I didn't taste them," answered the girl. "To tell the truth—well, to tell the truth, I didn't know what to do with them. I was afraid it wasn't good form to cut them up, and I was afraid I'd choke if I tried to swallow them whole, so I had to let them go away."—Washington Post.

## Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	3:35	3:37	3:39	3:41	3:59
Pittsburgh..lv.	15:45	11:30	14:30	11:00	17:30
Rochester..	6:40	2:15	25:11	50	8:17
Beaver.....	6:45	2:20	25:16	55	8:22
Vanport.....	6:50	2:25	25:21	60	8:27
Industry.....	7:00	2:35	25:31	70	8:37
Cooks Ferry..	7:03	2:38	25:34	73	8:40
Smiths Ferry..	7:11	2:46	25:42	81	8:48
East Liverpool	7:20	2:55	25:51	90	8:57
Wellsville..ar.	7:33	3:00	26:04	103	9:15
Wellsville..lv.	7:42	3:15	12:45		
Wellsville Shop	7:46	3:19	12:50		
Yellow Creek	7:52	3:25	12:55		
Hammondsville	8:00	3:33	1:03		
Irontdale.....	8:04	3:37	1:07		
Salineville.....	8:19	3:52	1:22		
Bayard.....ar.	8:30	4:03	1:33		
Alliance.....lv.	10:05	5:39	3:35		
Ravenna.....	10:40	6:14	4:10		
Hudson.....	11:02	6:36	4:30		
Cleveland..ar.	12:10	6:25	4:40		
Willsville..lv.	7:47	3:10	6:55	5:55	11:05
Wellsville Shop	7:52	3:15	6:58	5:59	11:05
Yellow Creek	7:57	3:20	7:04	6:05	11:10
Port Homer.....	8:03	3:26	7:09	6:09	11:15
Empire.....	8:10	3:33	7:14	6:17	11:21
Elliottsville.....	8:14	3:37	7:18	6:21	11:25
Toronto.....	8:21	3:44	7:25	6:30	11:28
Costonia.....	8:28	3:51	7:30	6:37	11:35
Stenbenville..ar.	8:44	4:00	7:45	6:55	11:45
Mingo Jo.....	8:51	4:07	7:53	7:05	11:53
Brilliant.....	8:58	4:14	8:00	7:12	12:01
Rush Run.....	9:07	4:23	8:09	7:21	12:10
Portland.....	9:14	4:30	8:16	7:30	12:18
Yorkville.....	9:19	4:35	8:20	7:37	12:21
Martins Ferry..	9:32	5:00	8:38	7:52	12:28
Bridgeport.....	9:40	5:10	8:45	7:58	12:35
Bellaire.....ar.	9:50	5:20	8:45	8:10	12:45
Eastward.	3:40	3:42	3:44	3:46	4:18
Bellaire..lv.	14:45	13:00	15:15	14:45	11:02
Bridgeport..	4:51	6:05	5:11	4:54	11:08
Martins Ferry	5:01	6:15	5:21	5:04	11:16
Yorkville.....	5:10	6:24	5:30	5:13	11:22
Portland.....	5:15	6:29	5:35	5:18	11:28
Rush Run.....	5:20	6:33	5:40	5:23	11:33
Brilliant.....	5:28	6:41	5:48	5:31	11:42
Mingo Jo.....	5:35	6:48	5:55	5:38	11:49
Stenbenville..ar.	5:44	6:55	6:02	5:47	11:58
Costonia.....lv.	6:03	7:10	6:17	6:11	12:10
Toronto.....	6:07	7:14	6:21	6:15	12:14
Elliottsville.....	6:11	7:20	6:25	6:19	12:18
Empire.....	6:13	7:22	6:27	6:21	12:20
Port Homer.....	6:20	7:33	6:33	6:28	12:27
Yellow Creek..	6:26	7:40	6:39	6:34	12:34
Wellsville Shop	6:31	7:45	6:44	6:39	12:39
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Cleveland..ar.	12:10	6:25	5:40		
Willsville..lv.	6:45	11:00	6:51	3:10	3:50
East Liverpool	6:57	11:10	7:00	3:20	4:01
Smiths Ferry..	7:07	11:20	7:08	3:30	4:12
Cooks Ferry..	7:20	11:25	7:21	3:38	4:20
Industry.....	7:25	11:31	7:26	3:42	4:26
Vanport.....	7:34	11:40	7:35	3:53	4:38
Beaver.....	7:40	11:45	7:41	3:58	4:43
Rochester.....	7:50	11:50	7:51	4:08	4:50
Pittsburgh..ar.	8:50	12:40	8:30	5:10	5:40

Pullman Sleeping Cars are run on Nos. 341 and 342, and Parlor Cars on Nos. 337 and 338 between Pittsburgh and Cleveland via Yellow Creek and Alliance. No. 336 connects at Rochester for New Castle, Jamestown, Youngstown, Niles, Warren, Ashtabula and intermediate stations. No. 340 for Erie, Ashtabula and intermediate stations.

No. 335 and 337 connect at Bayard for New Philadelphia, and stations on Tuscarawas Branch. Nos. 340 and 340 connect with Nos. 335 and 337 at Wellsville.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager, 11 23-97, H. PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent, 11 23-97, H. PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

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## THE NEWS REVIEW

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## HE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.



# HE SAW HIS SHADOW

And Mr. Groundhog Hastened to His Home.

## MORE WINTER IS PROMISED

Six Weeks According to the Old Story—A Cold Night Followed a Cold Day, But Now it is Warmer With Rising Temperature Predicted—Many Pipes Burst.

If the groundhog kept his eyes wide open today he saw his shadow clearly defined on the snow, and according to time honored custom hastened back to his hole where he will remain at least six weeks. The sun shone bright for a short time this morning, and the old fellow had ample opportunity to carry out the tradition. The weather will therefore be unsuited for light clothing, and straw hats until after the middle of March.

The cold snap continues, but is giving signs of breaking away. The weather department promises a rising temperature for this section although in the far east and northwest it is still very cold and blizzards are causing much damage.

It was very cold last night, and some thermometers showed that the zero mark had been reached. A strong wind early in the evening made walking decidedly unpleasant.

The plumbers are reaping a harvest because pipes in all parts of town were frozen yesterday and last night.

## MENTIONED FOR THE BOARD.

Mack Anderson's Friends Say They Will Support Him.

The absence of candidates for positions on the board of education has been a wonder of the campaign to the present, only two candidates having been announced.

The first is Doctor Williams, of the Third, who will be a candidate for the place now held by Sylvester Crepps, that gentleman having announced in no uncertain terms that he would not seek the office again.

The name of the other candidate was made known today when the friends of Mack Anderson, a well known resident of the Fourth, announced that they would support him. Alex McGraw will not ask the nomination again, and is one of the men who believe Mr. Anderson would make a strong candidate and an efficient member of the board.

It is said that East End is again seeking recognition, and would like to be represented in the board. The name of no man has been presented as a candidate.

See the battle of Shiloh; death of Colonel Rutledge, and capture of the little drummer boy. Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

## Too Old to Travel.

An old man who said he had lived too long to be wandering about the country was a visitor in the city last night.

He called at a Washington street residence, and while eating the lunch the lady of the house gave him, said he had been a wanderer all his life, having been reared in Cleveland and leaving that place when a boy. He declared that he had been in almost every state of the Union, but he was tired now, and was making his way to Cleveland, where he hoped to be sent to the infirmary for the remainder of the winter.

## Rents Are Higher.

The unprecedented demand for business rooms and residences in the city has reached a notch never before known, and happy is the man who finds he has a lease on the property he occupies.

One incident is given by a well known business man. He was informed by his landlord that another party had offered \$300 more a year for the property, but as the tenant was protected by a lease the owner could do nothing but refuse.

## More Residents.

The household effects of B. Zernue, received at the freight depot Monday afternoon, were shipped to Wellsville Shops last night, the family being unable to secure a suitable house here.

The effects of Fred Bent were received this morning from Martin's Ferry.

So far this week business in this line has been very brisk, and five movings have been handled.

## Heptasophs Will Banquet.

The Heptasophs will initiate officers at their meeting tomorrow evening in Grand Army hall. After the installation a banquet will be served. A large attendance is expected.

The bummers' march from the war, and grand tableau, justice and angel of peace. Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

## Life In a Channel Island.

The land of Jersey is in the hands of a frugal and industrious people, worthy descendants of the rural populations of Normandy and Brittany. Not a square inch of ground that does not produce a potato or a cabbage. Prosperity reigns on all sides. Not one dilapidated house. In this beehive of an island everything speaks aloud of cleanliness, comfort and even of riches to those who can understand that real wealth does not consist in the quantity of things we possess, but in those that we can do without if need be. Jersey is a kitchen garden of about 70 square miles, picturesque, healthy, fertile, strewn with cottages that are wrapped in roses, and when I have told you that the cultivation of the potato alone brings in from 12,000,000 to 14,000,000 francs annually—that is to say, about \$3,000,000—I shall have no trouble in convincing you that poverty is practically unknown in Jersey. Happy Jersey!

Add to this that, with the exception of wine and liquors, which pay a light duty, all kinds of merchandise enter Jersey untaxed; that living is consequently very cheap; that the income tax collector is unknown; that a crowd of tourists visit the isle during four months of the year; that activity reigns everywhere, not the feverish activity of the Americans, but the regular, uniform, intelligent activity of the French; that the soil is so fertile that flowers and fruits seem to spring from it as by enchantment; that the landscape is most picturesque and varied; that the climate is delicious, and you will conclude that Jersey is probably the El Dorado of the world and the Jersey folk, as I said before, the richest and happiest people on the surface of the globe.—Max O'Rell in North American Review.

## Women the Best Conversers.

Of one thing there can be very little doubt, and that is the greater readiness in conversation of women than men. A woman can create conversation, which is a very useful thing and is frequently found a great social difficulty. If we give a man a subject on which he knows anything at all, unless he be a fool or morbidly reticent, he can talk about it so as to make himself fairly intelligible, and perhaps interesting, to those for whom the subject has any interest at all. Men, when their feeling of enthusiasm is excited, throw off the slowness and hesitation which frequently cramp their power in society, just as they throw off the physical infirmity of stuttering under the influence of some awakening theme or some strong sympathy.

But the power of conversation in some women, and not always those of remarkable ability, is the very art of making bricks without straw. They will talk to one by the hour about nothing—that is, on no particular subject and with no particular object—and talk coherently and not foolishly and withal very pleasantly all the time. It would, we are free to confess, be rather difficult for the listener to carry away with him any mental notes of what has been said. He may not be conscious of having gained any new ideas or of having had his old ones much enlarged, but he will rise and go his way, as one does after a light and wholesome meal, sensibly cheered and refreshed, but retaining no troublesome memories of the ingredients which have composed it.—New York Ledger.

## The Glove Habit.

The wearing of gloves is a more ancient custom than it is generally thought to be. Homer speaks of gloves and tells of one who wore them to protect his hands while working in his garden. The use of some coverings for the hands was known to the ancient Persians, and Old Testament writers also mention them. They were in such common use among the Romans that they were worn even in the wild country by the Britons. St. Anne, the mother of the Virgin Mary, was, it has been said, a knitter and manufactured gloves, for which reason the glove-makers of France long ago made her their patron saint. At one time gloves had a certain meaning attached to them and were chosen to show the character or occupation of the wearer. There are records of gloves being ordered for "grave and spiritual men." About this time, the sixteenth century, gloves made of chicken skin were used by both men and women for whitening the hands and were worn at night.—New York Tribune.

## A Mean Man.

Some time ago the proprietor of a traveling wild beast menagerie, well known in Italy, quarreled with his wife, and the pair separated. The wife soon afterward went into business on her own account in the wild beast line. Later on the husband's menagerie arrived in Bologna, and it was followed two days later by that of his wife. The husband was equal to the occasion. He had the walls of the town placarded with the following ambiguous announcement, "In consequence of the arrival of my wife in this town my stock of wild beasts has been increased."—London Standard.

## Ready Information.

Tommy (looking up from his book)—Pa, what do they mean by "Darwin's missing link?"

Pa—Why—er—Mr. Darwin lost one of his cuff buttons, I suppose.—Philadelphia Record.

# THE HERO OF NEW ORLEANS.

## Sketches of the Career of Andrew Jackson.

### His Sturdy Americanism and His Picturesque Personality.

By F. A. OBER,  
Author of "The Empress Josephine,"  
"The Life of George Washington," Etc., Etc.

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## XXII.

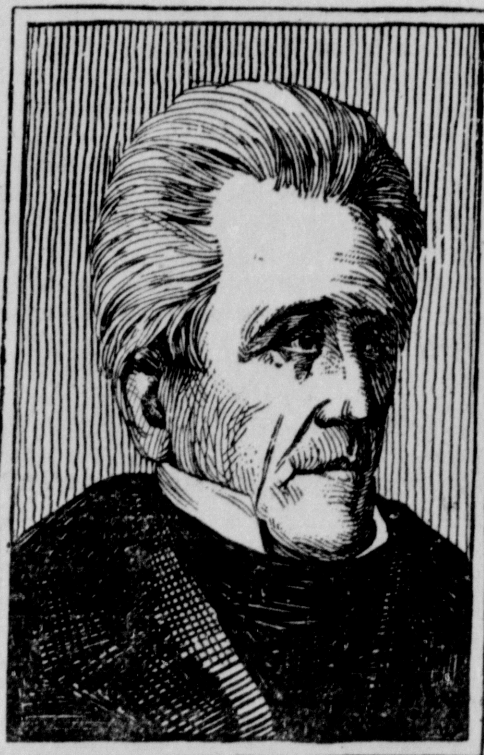
### A CAMPAIGN OF PERSONALITIES.

That General Jackson should long retain this lamblike demeanor was too much to expect of one who had, as he believed, been most foully wronged. Hence we should not be surprised to find in the following letter, written five days later, a vigorous expression of his opinions. "I am informed this day," he wrote to his intimate friend, Colonel Lewis, "by Colonel R. M. Johnson of the senate that Mr. Clay has been offered the office of secretary of state and that he will accept it. So you see the Judas of the west has closed the contract and will receive the 30 pieces of silver. His end will be the same. Was there ever witnessed such a barefaced corruption in any country before? The senate, if the nomination is sent to it, will do its duty. No imputation will be left at its door. We will soon be with you. Farewell."

Two weeks later he wrote to the editor of a Nashville paper: "Mr. Clay is prostrate here in the minds of all honest and honorable men. What will be his fate in Kentucky I cannot say, but Mr. Bibb, who is here, says that this act will prostrate him in Kentucky. Mrs. J. has been unwell for about three weeks. She is recovering, and I hope will be able to travel so soon as the senate can rise. I cannot leave until it rises, for the virtue of the senate, I have great hopes, will prevent the consummation of those corrupt bargains in office."

It having been more than intimated—in fact, openly charged—that Mr. Clay had thrown his influence in favor of Mr. Adams for the office of secretary of state and that he would have declared for General Jackson if the latter would have bestowed like reward, Clay demanded the name of his informant and was told it was James Buchanan. From Mr. Buchanan, however, he obtained what he considered was a complete vindication, and Mr. Webster wrote to the Kentucky senator: "I do not think that General Jackson can ever recover from the blow which he has received. Many persons think Buchanan's letter candid I deem it otherwise. It seems to me he labored very hard to protect the general, as far as he could, without injury to himself."

Still the general's friends and partisans chose to believe, or affect to, that a bargain was made, and the cry of "corruption" served them so well that Jack-



ANDREW JACKSON IN 1828.

son was floated into that coveted presidential chair at the ensuing election which either of those talented statesmen would have given all his possessions to occupy for a single term.

As the year drew nigh in which the presidential election was to take place it was thought that a little warlike enthusiasm would be a good send off, and the Louisiana legislature invited General Jackson to be present at the thirtieth anniversary celebration of his great victory on the 8th of January, 1828. After four days of uninterrupted festivities their honored guest embarked for Tennessee, and the campaign for Jackson and Calhoun may be said to have commenced under auspicious circumstances.

It was from the beginning "a campaign of bitter personalities," the first of its kind. The cold and ungenial Adams was, and perhaps justly, accused of selfishness, haughtiness and extravagance, as well as of being a Unitarian, while General Jackson, having laid himself fairly open to accusations of all sorts, was completely besmirched. He had fought duels repeatedly and on slightest provocation, once had business connection with Aaron Burr and probably shared in his "conspiracy," had executed as many as 11 men by military court, had acted foolishly and arbitrarily in Florida both before and after the acquisition of that territory and risked embroiling our country in war with two nations with which we were at peace. These and a thousand other things he was said to have done, with the worst of motives and most evil of intentions.

All these things the stern and unbending "military chieftain" and his friends viewed as so many compliments to his wisdom and prescience. As most of them had injured to the benefit of his country he could regard them with composure, but when the most virulent of his enemies revived that forbidden chapter of his life which contained the story of his secret marriage and alleged adulterous intrigue with Rachel Roberts he was beside himself with rage. Well he might have resented this foul slandering of a virtuous wife, his intimate companion for more than 30 years. There can be little doubt that the vile stories grieved her to the heart and hastened her death, a conviction the general carried with him to the grave. She was not fitted for the high station which as consort of the chief magistrate she would be called upon to fill, and well she knew it. When informed of her husband's election and triumphant vindication, she is reported to have said very quietly and sadly, "Well, for the general's sake I am glad; for my own part I never wished it."

That this estimable and lovable woman, whose sole ambition was to shine in the sphere of hospitable domesticity, should have been dragged through the mire of political strife was truly lamentable. It has been said that she fell a victim to her husband's towering ambition, as surely as young Dickinson fell before his avenging bullet. She was taken with a pain at the heart on the 17th of December, 1828, and five days later she died. Her husband's grief was deep and sincere, and his friends could scarcely tear him away from the mortal remains of this cherished companion of his heart and home. Joy was thus turned to mourning on the very night of victory, for the "hero of New Orleans" had received 178 electoral votes out of a total of 261, the cup of his ambition was filled, but with wormwood and gall.

## XXIII.

### PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

About the middle of January, 1829, less than a month after his wife's remains had been placed in the tomb, General Jackson set out on his sad journey to Washington. Included in the presidential party were the nephew and niece of Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Donelson, who were members of the White House family throughout two administrations, and Mr. Earl, the artist to whom we are indebted for numerous portraits of our hero.

Daniel Webster wrote while the party was still on the road: "General Jackson will be here about the 15th of February. Nobody knows what he will do when he does come. Many letters are sent to him. He answers none of them. Many friends here pretend to be very knowing, but be assured not one of them has any confidential communication from him. Great efforts are being made to put him up to a general sweep as to all offices, springing from great doubt whether he is disposed to."

And after the general's arrival: "The city is full of speculation and speculators. 'A great multitude,' too many to be fed without a miracle, are already in the city, hungry for office. Especially, I learn, the 'topographical corps' is assembled in great force. From New Hampshire our friend Hill (Ike); from Boston, Mr. Greene; from Connecticut, Mr. Norton; from New York, Mr. Noah; from Kentucky, Mr. Kendall, and from everywhere else somebody else. So many friends ready to advise and whose advice is so disinterested make somewhat of a numerous council which only 'makes that darker which was dark enough before.' For these reasons, or for these with others, nothing is settled yet about the new cabinet. I suppose Mr. Van Buren will be secretary of state, but beyond that I do not think anything is yet determined."

On the occasion of the inaugural, it seemed, wrote an eyewitness, "as if half the nation had rushed at once into the capital. It was like the inundation of the northern barbarians into Rome, save that the tumultuous tide came in from a different point of the compass. The west and the south seemed to have precipitated themselves upon the north and overwhelmed it."

And again that acute and discriminating observer, Mr. Webster, writes: "I never saw such a crowd here before. Persons have come 500 miles to see General Jackson, and they really seem to think that the country is rescued from some dreadful danger."

Wrote Judge Story anent the presidential reception: "I never saw such a mixture. The reign of King Mob seemed triumphant."

Another writer: "A profusion of refreshments had been provided. Orange punch by barrelsful was made, but as the waiters opened the door to bring it out a rush would be made, the glasses broken, the pails of liquor upset. On such occasions it was certainly difficult to keep anything like order, but it was mortifying to see men (?) with boots on, heavy with mud, standing on damask covered chairs, in their eagerness to get a sight of the president."

The inaugural address was pacific in tone, but there were certain passages which caused cold shivers to run down the spines of the officeholders, as for example:

"The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform, which will require particularly the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the federal government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and the counteraction of those causes which have disturbed the rightful course of appointment and have placed or continued power in unfaithful or incompetent hands."

The evident meaning of this involved sentence was that the people who voted for General Jackson were to be rewarded with the positions of those who now held them and who had not voted for him. It was a little later that Governor Marcy of New York formed these views in his famous aphorism, though it was not so brutally frank as subsequently rendered.

"It may be, sir," he said in answer to a taunt, "that the politicians of New York are not so fastidious as some gentlemen are as to disclosing the principles on which they act. They boldly preach what they practice. When they are contending for victory, they avow their intention of enjoying the fruits of it. If they are defeated, they expect to retire from office; if they are successful, they claim, as a matter of right, the advantages of success. They see nothing wrong in the rule that to the victor belong the spoils of the enemy."

"I am no politician," said the veteran Aaron Burr to a young aspirant for office, "but if I were a politician I would be a New York politician." To this class belonged Mr. Samuel Swartwout, who wrote from New York to a friend: "I hold to your doctrine fully—that no d—d rascal who made use of his office or its profits for the purpose of keeping Mr. Adams in and General Jackson out of power is entitled to the least lenity or mercy save that of hanging. So we think alike on that head. Whether or not I shall get anything in the general scramble for plunder remains to be proved, but I rather guess I shall."

And as that letter was written to a friend of the president and was in all probability shown to the latter, we "rather guess" he did. The terms "pernicious activity" and the like had not then been projected into the arena of politics, but the opposition did not lack reasons for "turning the rascals out." During Washington's eight year term he had removed only nine persons from office, and these for cause; John Adams the same number and for the same reasons; Jefferson, 39, but for other than political reasons, and he was so scrupulous that he would appoint no relative of his to office; Madison, 5; Monroe, 9,



ANDREW JACKSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

and J. Q. Adams only 2. Said Politician John Binns of Philadelphia, the one who later issued the celebrated "coffin handbills" as campaign dodgers against Jackson: "I waited on Mr. Adams and took the opportunity of introducing the subject of appointments. I was promptly told that Mr. Adams did not intend to make any removals. I bowed respectfully and assured the president that I had no doubt the consequences would be that he would himself be removed, as soon as the term for which he had been elected had expired."

This may have been a post facto prophecy, but there is no doubt that Mr. Adams lost greatly by his unyielding front to all applicants.

Such being the record of his predecessors, and he himself having taken high ground against partisan appointments in his "Monroe letters," it was a painful surprise to the officeholders when they were summarily ejected. There is this peculiarity about a government position, the incumbent of it is always morally certain that not only has he a lien upon the government itself, but that affairs will go to eternal perdition should he be removed. This was

[CONTINUED.]



## IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

Merchants and business men must have advertisements in this office on the evening previous to insertion in this paper. This rule is imperative, and is an absolute necessity resulting in good to paper and patron.

The largest bonafide "paid" general circulation of any daily published in East Liverpool. Advertisers will make note.

HARRY PALMER,  
Manager.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Prosecutor Brookes returned home at noon today after a short stay in Lisbon.

W. J. A. Ross has announced himself as a candidate for council from the Second ward.

A small shipment of ware was sent to Allegheny on the late train yesterday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Hammond, of Cleveland, are registered at the Thompson House.

District Deputy Thomas Pickal will tomorrow evening install the officers of the East End Mechanics.

Mrs. Ara Hawkins entertained a number of lady friends at her home in Market street this afternoon.

Miss Agnes Potts will give a party at her home in Gardendale this evening in honor of her eighteenth birthday.

The township trustees this morning were besieged with applicants for coal, and as far as possible their requests were granted.

Representative P. M. Ashford has introduced a bill in the house which authorizes the dairy and food commissioner to appoint a chief deputy.

The revival services at the Second M. E. church are still being very largely attended, and a total of 65 conversions have resulted from the meetings.

The cold weather has put a stop to the work of erecting the big water tank at the light plant. It is thought nothing will be done in the matter until spring.

The adjusters yesterday settled the insurance on the Diamond Bowling alley, and work was commenced this morning repairing the damage caused by the fire.

Brakeman W. W. Wilcox, of the Cleveland train due in this city at 8:20, returned to work yesterday after being off duty for some time on account of sickness.

J. F. Quick, who has been ill at his home in East Market street for some time, is improving, and it is thought he will be able to be out within a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Bailey last evening celebrated their wooden wedding at their home in Third street. None but the immediate relatives were present, and a very enjoyable time was had.

During the term of court that will open next Monday 314 cases are to be tried. Last term 390 cases were on the docket when court opened, and 450 in 1896. In 1895 there were 461 cases listed.

The street railway force yesterday afternoon put in two new rails at the Lythe switch and widened the roadway at the Walker switch, in order that teams might pass without driving on the track.

The officers of the new Wellsville pottery were expected in the city this afternoon to let the contracts for the stone, brick and lumber work of the new plant. The men were expected to arrive on the 3:49 train.

T. B. Murphy has been confined to his home for the past seven weeks with a severe attack of rheumatism. His numerous friends and acquaintances will be glad to learn that his condition is somewhat improved.

W. T. Tebbutt and K. P. Beatty last evening shipped from the city the most valuable lot of dogs ever sent from town. They were four in number and valued at \$800, representing some of the best canine blood in the country.

F. Protzman and J. Barret are the names given by two Pittsburg gentlemen who came to the city yesterday. They are said to be interested in the proposed railroad from Lisbon. Although a News Review man searched diligently, he could not find them this afternoon.

Charles Schaub yesterday afternoon was given judgment against the Ceramic City Light company for \$51. He sued for double time and overtime which was not allowed, but the judgment rendered was on a basis of his monthly salary.

The funeral of Howard Fisher took place this morning at 11 o'clock. Interment was made at Riverview. The pupils of his room at the Gardendale school attended the funeral in a body, his desk was draped, and the flag at the school house was hung at half mast.

At a recent meeting of the library directors it was decided to hold their sessions on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. It was decided to order a new bookcase, and plans for the year were discussed. An entertainment will be given early next month.

## FIERCE ATTACK ON STONE.

Congressman Mahany Attacked the Pennsylvania Gubernatorial Aspirant.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The house devoted most of the session to the District of Columbia appropriation bill. The debate finally drifted into politics. Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.) attempted to show from clippings from Maine papers that there had been no return of prosperity in the lumber industry in that state. He also attacked New Jersey as the home of the trusts.

Mr. Dingley in reply declared that the Maine papers were full of evidence of the improvement in the lumber industry.

Mr. Pitney (Rep., N. J.) defended his state. He declared that New Jersey had been tried-ridden because for years it had been under Democratic domination, but the patriotic people of New Jersey had swept the Democrats from power.

Mr. Adams (Rep., Pa.) declared that the report of the factory inspector of Pennsylvania showed that 125,000 more persons were employed in the factories now than at this time last year.

Mr. Mahany (Rep., N. Y.) presented in open house the protests of 10,000 German-American voters against the Lodge immigration bill. He made an impassioned speech against the intolerance of those who desired to close the gates to immigration, and when Mr. W. A. Stone (Rep., Pa.) interrupted him he turned upon the Pennsylvanian and denounced him as one who desired to precipitate a race question, as one who had attacked the Irish, the Germans, the Poles and every other nationality. "I commend you," he shouted, "to the voters of Pennsylvania as one whose Americanism cannot stand the test."

"Is the sergeant-at-arms present?" was the only comment of Mr. Stone when Mr. Mahany concluded.

## CHECK THE ARGONAUTS.

Captain Ray Advises Preventing Gold-seekers Going to the Klondike, Unless They Have Two Years' Supplies—Reveals a Terrible State of Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—General Merriam, under instructions from Acting Secretary Meiklejohn of the war department, opened at Seattle the dispatches brought by Special Messenger Wells from Captain Ray, the department's special representative in the Klondike, and forward an abstract of them to the department by telegraph.

The state of affairs in the Klondike, as revealed, is worse than was suspected at the war department, and, indeed, so large is the task that remains to be executed in order to insure the safety of life and property on the American side of the line alone that the war department officials have concluded to advise congress as to the facts and place upon the legislative branch the duty of devising ways and means to meet the exigencies of the case. The abstract of Captain Ray's report, as telegraphed by Major Robinson, says:

"Latest, bearing date of Nov. 2 and 3 refers to action and attempted robbery of coaches, recommends that United States government take steps to effectually check immigration to interior of Alaska of all persons not fully supplied to last two years.

"Give as reason no way to earn a living and that no placer discoveries have been made within last eight months, either in Alaska or the Northwest territory.

"There is no employment for any large number of people in any capacity, all values are speculative. There is no fixed standard for labor. There is no now, or likely to be within 12 months, adequate or efficient means of supplying people now in Alaska or Northwest territory. Is of opinion that about seven per cent of all people who have entered during the past year have earned their living, and hundreds are now scattered along the river destitute of food, clothing and shelter. People coming in have not had faintest idea what to do for a living, and after spending their money they then become dazed and helpless.

"States rush will be great the next year, and any step that will prevent people from coming in their ignorance will be an act of charity.

"In view of recent developments and knowledge that the lawless are banding together along the river for the purpose of robbery, renew suggestion for government placing on the river small light draft steamers with high power, armed and used to patrol river, and the placing of detachments as the movement of people demands."

## A DINNER TO DOLE.

Notable Affair Given at the White House Last Evening.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The most elaborate entertainment of the present official season marked the welcome of President Dole of Hawaii at the White House last evening. The party was much too large to be accommodated in the state dining room, and the table was laid in the corridor behind the great stained glass screen. The decorations were extremely beautiful and in the most perfect artistic taste.

In the east room the president and Mrs. McKinley, Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, the guests of honor, President and Mrs. Dole, and the members of the cabinet received the other guests for a short space before repairing to the table. Many notable people were present.

## BEARDSLEY HAS RETIRED.

The Rear Admiral Quits Active Service, Due to Old Age.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Lester R. Beardsley, rear admiral of the United States navy, has been retired on account of age. He was the second ranking officer in the navy, and at the date of his retirement was stationed in Wash-

ington as president of the examining and retiring boards.

His last sea service was in command of the Pacific station, and he was at Honolulu when the crisis came in the island's government.

## NEW DEMAND BY GERMANY.

That Country Now Wants Railroad Concessions From China.

PEKIN, Feb. 2.—Germany has demanded further concessions in the shape of railroads in the Shan-Tung peninsula, as compensation for the assassination of the sailor, Schulz, who was murdered by a Chinese mob while on sentry duty.

Private John Allen in a Swell Tavern.

John Allen of Mississippi, the wit of the house, arrived at the Ponce de Leon, St. Augustine, registered and was assigned to a room. He had never seen apartments so extravagantly furnished. Expensive oil paintings hung on the walls. The bedstead was of mahogany and hand carved. Carpeting a half foot thick covered the flooring. There were vases filled with flowers, velvet covered chairs, lace curtains, beveled mirrors and all the other appliances of modern convenience and luxury.

John became alarmed. He figured it out that that room would cost as much per day as his salary as a congressman would amount to in half a week. He called a bellboy, gave him \$2 and told him to quietly find out the tariff on that room. John didn't like to ask the clerk himself. He was a big man, and that would look little. The boy returned presently and informed the guest that the price was \$50 per day. Allen went down stairs, laid down a dime and called for a cigar. They didn't sell anything but "two bit" cigars. He put down a nickel on the newsstand and picked up a New York paper. "Twenty cents more, please," said the clerk. He got a drink and tendered 15 cents.

"Where you been stopping—at the Windsor?" asked the barkeeper. "Drinks here are a quarter." That settled it with Allen. He went to his room, gathered his grips and took them himself down stairs. Then he called for his bill. "Why, what is the matter, Mr. Allen? We thought that you were going to spend some time with us?" asked the clerk.

"Very sorry," replied Mr. Allen, "but I have just received a telegram that calls me away."

The clerk reached out his hand to tell him goodbye.

"But the bill?" inquired Allen.

"There isn't any bill. You are the guest of the manager, Mr. Seavy."

But Allen had to make the bluff good, and he left on the evening train. —Chicago Times-Herald.

## Claret Not French.

"It is curious, by the way, that the word 'claret' as applicable to red wine is unknown in France, having indeed no terner equivalent than the generic vin de bordeaux, and its origin is by no means certain. It has been supposed to be derived from the word clair, but the obvious objection is that it is anything but transparent, an adjective which would be much more fitly associated with sauterne or champagne. Here it may be incidentally remarked that in England 'grave' is always assumed to be white wine, and even Little's Dictionary gives 'Grave, a white wine from the environs of Grave, in the Bordeaux country.' This, like the well known definition of 'crab,' is a curious combination of blunders. In the first place, the vin de grave is as often red as white—indeed one of the four premiers crus of claret—viz, the Haut Brion—is a 'grave.' Secondly, there is no such village as Grave in the Gironde. Grave (more often written graves) is a special sort of sandy gravel, and the vineyards which produce the wine known by that name extend along the left bank of the Garonne from just below Bordeaux to something like 20 miles southward."

Skeat derives "claret" from "clear," the original meaning being clarified wine, in old French claret, claret. The word is obsolete in France, although, strangely enough, it is still used in this country.—Notes and Queries.

## Taking the Hint.

At home stations the private soldiers' washing is usually done by the married soldiers' wives, who are expected to sew on missing buttons and do repairs, for which a small sum is deducted from the private's pay.

Pat McGinnis had a good deal of trouble with his laundress. Sunday after Sunday had his shirt come back with the neck button off or else hanging by a thread. He had spoken to her on the subject, and she had promised to see to it, but still the button was not on properly.

He got out of patience one Sunday when the missing button had made him late for parade and exclaimed:

"'Bother the woman! I'll see if I can't give her a hint this time anyhow."

He then took the lid of a tin blacking box, about 3 inches in diameter, drilled two holes in it with a fork and sewed it on to the neck of the shirt that was next to be washed. When his washing came back, he found she had taken the hint. She had made a buttonhole to fit it!—Rival.

A Madras dentist received a sum of £700 for supplying his highness the nizam of Haidarabad with a row of false teeth.

## A MISSION OF PEACE.

Spanish Admiral's Speech Before the Sailing of the Viscaya.

CARTHAGENA, Feb. 2.—Prior to the sailing of the first-class armored cruiser Viscaya for the United States the admiral made a speech to the crew, during which he said:

"You are charged with a mission of peace."

This announcement was greeted with cheering, and the other ships in the harbor and the crowds of people on the quay also cheered for Spain.

## Ex-Minister Thompson Tries Suicide.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., Feb. 2.—Mr. Thomas L. Thompson, ex-minister to Brazil, ex-congressman, ex-secretary of state, and one of the most prominent Democrats in California, has cut his throat while temporarily insane.

## Clever Woman.

"There is no use trying to deny it," said one man to another. "Blims is badly married. I hate to say it, but it's so."

"How do you know?"

"By a talk I have just had with him."

"Does he complain?"

"No. That's the pathetic part of it."

He was telling me how good natured and clever his wife is because this morning she showed him how to fasten his braces to his trousers with a hair-pin."—London Tit-Bits.

## Receivership Made Permanent.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 2.—Judge Simonson handed down an opinion making permanent the receiver in the case of the Pennsylvania Building and Loan association of Altoona. John M. Dale of Bellefonte was recently made temporary receiver of the concern and Bank Commissioner Gilkeson applied to the court for an order that his appointment be made permanent. The association made a vigorous resistance.

## A Convincing Example.

The other day a south side teacher was discoursing to her pupils about the evils of becoming addicted to slang, when she paused and asked them to give her an example of a slang phrase. The school went into convulsions when a youngster in knee pants yelled promptly: "You're not so hot. There are other babies on the pile."

The teacher did not call for any more examples.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

## A Ship's Officer Missing.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Second Officer Tobias Torresen of the steamer Vigilancia was missing when that vessel reached quarantine from Tampico and Havana. It is believed that he was carried overboard during a storm.

## New Fish Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The president has sent this nomination to the senate: George M. Bowers of West Virginia, to be commissioner of fish and fisheries.

## The Weather.

Threatening, with light snow on the lakes; slowly rising temperature; fresh westerly winds, diminishing.

## THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 1.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 93¢@94¢; No. 2 red, 92¢@93¢.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 35¢@36¢; No. 2 shelled, 32¢@33¢; high mixed shelled, 31¢@32¢.

OATS—No. 1 white, 29¢@29½¢; No. 2 white, 28½¢@29¢; extra No. 3 white, 27½¢@28¢; light mixed, 26½¢@27¢.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$10.00@10.50; No. 2, \$8.00@9.00; No. 1 clover mixed, \$7.00@7.50; packing, \$6.50@7.00; No. 1 feeding prairie, \$7.00@7.50; wagon hay, \$10.00@10.50 for timothy.

POULTRY—Large spring chickens, 55¢@60¢ per pair; small, 40¢@45¢; large old chickens, 60¢@65¢ per pair; small, 40¢@50¢; ducks, 50¢@75¢ per pair; turkeys, 10¢@11¢ per pound; geese, 90¢@1.15 per pair. Dressed—Spring chickens, 10¢@11¢ per pound; old chickens, 9¢@10¢; ducks, 11¢@12¢; turkeys, 13¢@15¢; geese, 8¢@9¢.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 23¢; extra creamery, 21¢@22¢; Ohio fancy creamery, 17¢@18¢; country roll, 13¢@14¢; low grade and cooking, 8¢@12¢.

CHEESE—New York, full cream, new make, 10¢@10½¢; Ohio, full cream, September, 9½¢@10¢; Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 13¢@14¢; Emmentaler, new, 12¢@13¢; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 12¢@13¢; Swiss, in bricks, 5-pound averages, 12¢@12½¢.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, large lots, 18¢@19¢; in a jobbing way, 19¢@20¢; storage eggs, 14¢@15¢.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 1.

CATTLE—Receipts on Monday fair, about 55 cars on sale; market active, prices strong and unchanged; supply was today light, market steady. We quote: Prime, \$4.90@5.00; choice, \$4.70@4.80; good, \$4.50@4.60; tidy, \$4.35@4.50; fair, \$3.85@4.20; common, \$3.35@3.75; heifers, \$3.25@4.25; bulls, stags and cows, \$2.00@3.70; bologna cows, \$8.00@15.00; good fresh cows and springers, \$35.00@50.00; common to fair, \$15.00@30.00.

HOGS—Receipts on Monday fair; market steady on good weights; light grades and pigs a shade lower; today's receipts about 7 double-deck; market active and unchanged. We quote the following as prices: Prime medium weights, \$4.05@4.10; best Yorkers, \$3.95@4.00; pigs, \$3.75@3.85; heavy hogs, \$3.95@4.00; good roughs, \$3.25@3.50; common roughs, \$2.50@3.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply today fair, 20 loads on sale; market slow at unchanged prices. Choice sheep, \$4.70@4.80; good, \$4.50@4.65; fair, \$4.00@4.40; common, \$3.25@3.75. Lambs—Choice, \$5.75@5.90; common to good, \$4.75@5.55. Veal calves, \$7.00@7.40; heavy and thin calves, \$4.00@5.00.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1.

HOGS—Market steady at \$3.10@3.30.

CATTLE—Market steady at \$2.25@4.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady at \$2.75@4.65. Lambs—Market steady at \$4.00@5.90.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.

WHEAT—Spot market steady; No. 2 red, \$1.04.

CORN—Spot market easy; No. 2, 35¢.

OATS—Spot market quiet; No. 2, 29¢.

CATTLE—No trading. European cables quote American steers at 11¢@11½¢ per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 8¢@8½¢ per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, \$3.50@4.75; lambs, \$5.50@6.15.

HOGS—Market quiet at \$3.90@4.20.



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## NEW HOPE FOR HAWAII

Test Vote Shows the Treaty May Pass.

PLATT SPEAKS FOR THE ISLANDS.

Accuses Sugar Trust of Fighting Annexation and Asks Senate to Not Give Ear to the Representations of Monopoly. Pettigrew and White Oppose.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The condition of the senate respecting the Hawaiian annexation treaty has greatly improved, and the friends of the treaty, including Senator Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee, are confident that 60 senators, whose votes are necessary for a two-thirds majority, will vote for ratification.

Confidence in the changed condition is found in the determination of the friends of ratification to press forward the treaty to a final vote. This feeling was shown when the proceedings of the senate on the treaty in executive session were opened. Senator Thurston made a motion for the postponement of further consideration of the treaty until March 1. The motion was discussed at length and was voted down viva voce.

Senator Platt (Conn.) opened the debate with a carefully arranged argument in favor of annexation. He spoke for about an hour and a half and dwelt particularly upon the importance of the acquisition of the islands from a commercial point of view.

Senator Platt charged that the sugar trust was opposed to annexation. He said there were certain parties, whom he did not name, who were supposed to be identified with the trust, who had a grievance against the present government of the islands, and alleged that they were using all the means at their command to prevent the acquisition of this country by the United States. He said that money was being used to this end. He did not charge, he said, that there was any effort to corrupt congress, but he thought that some interests had been unduly influenced. He urged upon the senate the importance of not giving ear to the representations of the trust.

He spoke also of the character of the men constituting the present Hawaiian government, and said it was such that we took no risk whatever in entering upon an alliance with them. At the conclusion of his address Senator Platt was generally congratulated upon the logical character of his argument.

Senator Pettigrew took the floor to oppose the treaty. He made a careful analysis of the constitution under which the Dole government exists, showing that it had been adopted by what he termed an alleged constitutional convention composed, he said, of 19 members, one of whom was Mr. Dole, who had been members of the committee on safety which played such a prominent part during the revolution, and of 18 other delegates.

He argued that while these latter delegates had been elected by what was called a popular vote, such was not the case. Of 14,000 persons entitled to suffrage, he asserted that only 4,000 had voted for them. This convention of 37 persons thus chosen had adopted the constitution, and it had never been submitted to a popular vote. Mr. Pettigrew dwelt upon the fact that Mr. Dole had been a member of this convention, and said that the gentleman had had himself elected president of the republic, and that in doing so he had practically arranged the matter so as to insure his permanence in office. He read the constitution to show that Mr. Dole was named in it for president, and that it was provided that he should remain in that office until the year 1900, or until his successor should be elected. The successor was to be chosen by the house and senate sitting together, and there was to be no election of anyone unless he received a majority of the vote of the senate.

He then attempted to show how the matter was practically in the control of Mr. Dole and of the sugar growers. According to the terms of the constitution a senator must possess \$3,000 worth of property or have an income of \$1,200 per year, and a person who was not worth \$4,500 in taxable real estate or had an income of \$600 was disfranchised from voting for a senator. This qualification practically, he said, shut out all persons except those connected with the sugar industry from either becoming senators or from voting for senators.

He held that in view of the facts he mentioned the present government was a monarchy. Senator White (Cal.) also spoke in opposition to the ratification of the treaty. His was in the main a constitutional argument, intended to show that the annexation of territory which would require a navy to defend it had been from the beginning opposed to our theory of government. He quoted extensively from the works of Thomas Jefferson to show that he had never contemplated the acquisition of territory situated, as were the Sandwich Islands, where a fleet would be necessary to their preservation. This remark did not, however, apply to Cuba, which was so near our own coast that no navy would be necessary to its protection.

A large part of Senator White's remarks were given up to quotations from and comment upon Secretary Sherman's utterances upon the subject

of annexation of Hawaii. Mr. White read liberal extracts from Mr. Sherman's book, in which the secretary dwells upon the wisdom of making the island a part of the United States, and he laid especial stress upon the secretary's remarks in the latter part of his book, to the effect that he hoped there would be no further effort to annex the islands during his lifetime.

Mr. White said that most of the senators who were popularly believed to be interested in the sugar trust were favorable to the treaty.

Roosevelt Praises Civil Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Theodore Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, when before the senate committee on civil service, speaking of his practical experience, said that he had found that the civil service system had worked inconceivable improvement.

CRUISING TO BE RESUMED.

The Brooklyn and Some of the Gunboats Will Visit West Indian Ports.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Orders have been given by Secretary Long to have the big armored cruiser Brooklyn make a cruise through the West Indies, and especially among the Windward Islands, St. Thomas and St. Cruz.

This cruise of the Brooklyn is to be followed by others in the same direction, as was the case every winter until the interposition of the veto upon such cruises, brought about by the fear that the presence of the United States vessels in the neighborhood of Cuba might be misunderstood.

It is the intention of the secretary of the navy to allow some of the smaller gunboats to touch at points along the coast of Cuba, outside of Havana, such as Matanzas and Santiago and other ports, where the American flag has not been seen on a national vessel for several years.

SENATOR CLARK'S DEFENSE.

Voting For Teller Resolution Did Not Effect His Republicanism.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—No business of importance was transacted by the senate in open session. The feature was a statement made by Mr. Clark (Rep. Wyo.), as a matter of personal privilege, concerning his vote in favor of the Teller resolution.

He maintained that his vote was in no way inconsistent with his Republicanism and declared that he would not permit anybody to read him out of the party, as he was satisfied the masses of the party would not convict him of political heresy.

NOT A CABINET PLACE.

House Committee Favor a Lower Place For Department of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce entered into a rather extended discussion of the project for the creation of a department of industry and commerce.

There is a strong opposition to the erection of such an office to a position of a cabinet rank. Legislation, if drafted at all, judged by the proceedings, will have in view making the office of a relatively lower grade, with perhaps the same status as the department of labor.

Dole to Visit Buffalo.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—President Dole of Hawaii has accepted an invitation to visit Buffalo as the guest of the Pan-American Exposition company. He will leave Washington next Monday evening at 7:30 for Buffalo, accompanied by Mrs. Dole and his suite, and also by Mr. Hatch, the Hawaiian minister, and Mr. Lorin Thurston. The party will be entertained in Buffalo at a banquet Tuesday evening.

A Nomination Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The senate confirmed this nomination: To be commissioner of patents, C. H. Duell of Syracuse, N. Y.

All Quiet in Havana.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Consul General Lee cabled the state department from Havana that all was quiet in the city.

BAD NEGRO LYNCHED.

West Virginia Mob Meted Out Quick Punishment For a Foul Murder.

BRAMWELL, W. Va., Feb. 2.—William Bailey, a desperate negro, who, less than a month ago, was released from the state penitentiary after serving three years for involuntary manslaughter, has been lynched here and his body riddled with bullets.

Bailey shot and instantly killed Harry Draper, a well-known citizen, who was watching at the Norfolk and Western tunnel and depot, his only excuse for the crime being that Draper had refused to let him walk through the tunnel.

Little resistance was made at the jail. It is alleged that the county officials knew that a lynching was being formed, and that they left town to spend the night.

It is reported that although the lynching occurred in a blinding snow half the crowd that witnessed it was composed of women.

Bailey, it is said, had killed three men during his life.

## STORM OF HUGE SIZE.

New England Swept by a Terrible Blizzard.

MANY DIED ON LAND AND SEA.

Boston Bore the Brunt—A Thousand Vessels Crashed Ashore About Gloucester—New York State Suffered, as Did Pennsylvania and Ohio.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The storm which began Sunday night has swept over New York state with great fury, and became central in the New England states. Northern New York is snow-bound and the extent of damage in New England cannot be approximated. Reports from Boston indicate great loss of life and an immense amount of damage to property. Business has been at a standstill in many of the smaller towns, wires all over the country are down, roads are blockaded and railway traffic greatly impeded.

The "up-the-state" residents have suffered from cold which ranged as low as 20 degrees and more below zero. At Albany, Troy, Saratoga and many other places in the state as much as two and three feet of snow has fallen, and reports are to the effect that the blizzard is still raging, the worst storm since the memorable one of 1888.

Residents of this city have had to battle their way to business against a gale of wind that at times swept along at 40 miles an hour and carried sheets of snow with it.

Boston, Feb. 2.—The snowstorm completely paralyzed all branches of business, and street car and steam railroad traffic, and shut off the city from communication by wire with all points outside the limits of Boston. The storm is the most severe this city has experienced in 25 years, and caused the loss of several lives besides doing a money damage of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The snow stuck to the poles and wires with remarkable tenacity, and, aided by a wind blowing at the rate of 50 miles an hour, prostrated all telephone and telegraph lines out of the city. More than half the electric lights of the city went out, and in suburban towns the fire alarm service was crippled.

In Newtown broken wires falling across others started a fire in the electric room of the elegant residence of Charles J. Travelli, the wealthy Pittsburgh steel manufacturer, and in two hours nothing remained of the house but ashes.

Mr. Travelli's family escaped in their nightclothes without saving anything. The loss amounts to about \$100,000.

The big three-masted schooner Charles T. Briggs of Bath, Me., coal laden, was dashed to pieces on the Nahant coast and it is believed her crew of eight men perished. The body of one of the crew has been recovered.

In the business district it was nearly noon when many employees reached their places of employment, all suburban trolley lines having been abandoned at midnight and the steam railroads being unable to run more than two or three suburban trains during the forenoon. Railroads were almost entirely blocked.

The city and suburbs are covered with broken poles and tangled wires. Many horses were killed in the streets by stepping on wires which had fallen across the trolley wires. The situation assumed such a serious aspect that Mayor Quincy ordered that none of the electric lights be turned on except in districts where the wires are under ground. Telegraphic service was entirely stopped for a time.

At Dedham three Italians, shoveling snow on the Providence division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford road, were struck by a train and killed. A number of less serious accidents were reported.

A number of trains met with accidents in different parts of the state, but so far as known there were no additional fatalities.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 2.—The storm at Gloucester was one of the worst in many years, and the damage which lies in its wake will foot up about \$200,000.

About 1,000 fishing and other vessels were wholly or partially wrecked. A dozen of these were wholly wrecked.

Eighteen lives are said to have been lost, and there may be 12 more which have gone down on missing vessels.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Man Frozen to Death at Pittsburgh—Damage in Eastern Part.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 2.—The thermometer went to 8 degrees above zero in this city. August Smotzer, an Austrian, fell from an attack of heart trouble, on the South Side; and then died from the cold.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—The snow and wind storm was one of the most severe experienced in this city since the big blizzard. All trains are behind time and several casualties are reported, but none of any gravity. The storm was severely felt throughout Eastern Pennsylvania.

Two Reading railroad freight trains collided near Tamaqua, demolishing both engines and injuring the fireman.

brakemen and conductor. Trains were delayed several hours.

A dispatch from Stroudsburg says that communication between that place and other towns nearby has been cut off.

THE STORM IN OHIO.

Intense Cold and Heavy Fall of Snow, but Little Damage Done.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 2.—Reports from throughout the state show that while the cold is intense and there has been a heavy fall of snow, not much damage has been done.

WILL UNITE SILVER FORCES.

Dubois Says Senate Vote on Teller Resolution Brightens the Outlook.

BLACKFOOT, Ida., Feb. 2.—Ex-Senator Dubois, chairman of the executive committee of the National Silver Republican party, has left for the east, at the request of the silver leaders, to confer with them for the purpose of uniting all silver forces. Chairman Dubois says the vote in the senate in favor of the Teller resolution has convinced the silver advocates that with a close union of the silver forces victory in 1898 and 1900 is certain.

Under the contemplated arrangement the Populists, Silver Republicans and Democratic parties will each maintain a distinct organization.

NEW PREVENTIVE OF STRIKES.

Wage Agreement Filed in Court—Violation Will Be Contempt.

ANDERSON, Ind., Feb. 2.—The Indiana labor commission has effected a settlement for one year among the 1,000 workmen in the Elwood and Kokomo plate glass plants and the Pittsburgh Glass company.

The agreement was filed in the county courts here and at Kokomo and it will be regarded as a civil action, violation of which during the year by either workmen or the company will be considered and punished as a contempt of court.

PLOTTED A TRIPLE MURDER.

Halfbraced Husband Kept From Perpetrating a Horrible Crime.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Charles Reynolds, a laborer, discouraged over the arrest of his wife for larceny, put a bottle of carbolic acid and a note in a basket of food for her.

The acid was intercepted by the police. The note, overlooked by them, told the woman to drink the acid at a certain hour, as at that time he would cut the baby's throat, and then his own. Mrs. Reynolds told the guards. Policemen hurrying to Reynolds' home, arresting him instantly. He is in a half-crazed condition.

A BLOW AT INJUNCTIONS.

Judge Tarvin, a Bryan Elector, Refuses One in Kentucky.

COVINGTON, Ky., Feb. 2.—Judge Tarvin, who was one of the candidates for elector-at-large in Kentucky on the Bryan ticket in 1896, has handed down a decision in which he refused to grant an injunction to the gas company against the city and in which he took occasion to state that such injunctions should not be granted indiscriminately before the merits of the cases are heard.

While the labor question was not involved, yet the decision was interpreted by some as an attack from the bench on government by injunction.

CIVIL SERVICE IN FORCE.

Chicago Police Captains Reduced to Make Room For Eligibles.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Seven acting police captains have been reduced to the rank of patrolmen to make room for civil service eligibles certified to Chief of Police Kiple by the civil service commission. This action was somewhat of a surprise.

The responsibility of the civil service commission ceases after having certified the eligibles and it was in the power of Chief Kiple to retain his captains by ignoring the eligible list. Mayor Harrison, it is said, gave peremptory orders that the civil service law should be observed.

Turley Named For Senator.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 2.—The Democratic legislative caucus, on the first ballot, nominated or senator Thomas B. Turley of Memphis, to fill out the unexpired term of Isham G. Harris, and who was appointed by Governor Taylor senator after Senator Harris' death. The ballot stood: Turley, 46; McMillen, 43, and Taylor, 1.

More Aid For the Cubans.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—The Grocers and Importers' exchange has made its third and final shipment of provisions to the suffering poor of Cuba. This shipment makes an aggregate of 130,000 pounds of food supplies sent to Cuba by the exchange in the past three weeks, representing a cash outlay of \$4,500.

Large Oil Tank Steamship.

CHESTER, Pa., Feb. 2.—Roach's shipyard in this city has concluded a contract to build for the Standard Oil company the largest tank steamship ever constructed in this country. The ship will be 364 feet in length, 48 feet beam, and 23 feet deep, and will be built to carry oil in bulk.

## HACKMEN EXAMINED.

Two Before the Bribery Investigating Committee.

DIDN'T KNOW BOYCE OR RATHBONE.

They Failed to Testify That One of Hanna's Lieutenants Met Boyce on His Arrival in Columbus—Work of Both Legislative Branches.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 2.—Two hackmen have been examined by the senate committee investigating the alleged bribery charges. The purpose of the testimony was to attempt to show that H. H. Boyce, who is alleged to have attempted to bribe Representative Otis, came to Columbus on the afternoon of Jan. 10, inauguration day, and met Major Rathbone, one of Senator Hanna's lieutenants.

The testimony failed of its purpose. The hackmen told about having driven two men around the city, but could not describe either of them, nor did they hear any conversation that would give any clue to the identity of the two men.

Charles Steitz, employed by the Columbus Transfer company, testified that on inauguration day he took a man from the Neil House to the Union station about noon; that, after waiting there a short time, he was instructed to drive to Broad street east, opposite No. 263. After waiting at the latter place a carriage drove up in front of 263, and his passenger told him to go over to the carriage and tell a man on the inside to get into his (Steitz's) carriage.

The man in carriage No. 2 had two valises, which he deposited in Steitz's carriage, and then Steitz drove the two men around for an hour or two. Steitz said he was instructed in case any one followed them to drive fast. Once he thought he saw a carriage following, and he whipped up the horses and was soon out of sight. One of the passengers subsequently left the carriage on Third street, opposite the capitol, and the other left it near the depot.

George H. Brown, another hackman, told of the driving of a stranger to 263 East Broad street, and of the passenger being transferred to another hack. Neither of the hackmen could describe the alleged mysterious passengers, and neither of them knew Boyce or Rathbone. Brown contradicted Steitz by stating that the man left his cab and had started into the house before he was called by Steitz.

The following bills passed in the house:

By Mr. Gayman, appropriating \$1,097.42 to pay the expenses of the governor's inauguration.

By Mr. Gayman, amending section 9 of the Low law so that townships where a saloon is located outside of a municipality shall receive one-half of the tax collected.

By Mr. Wiley, amending section 3573 so as to provide that cemeteries can be located within 100 feet of a dwelling house or the width of a street.

The following bills were introduced in the house:

By Mr. Balow, providing that the custodian of the flags in the state capitol shall be an honorably discharged ex-Union Soldier or marine who served in an Ohio regiment; same, supplementary to section 917, so that county commissioners' report may be published in two or more papers where the county shall contain two or more cities.

By Mr. Parker, extending the time for shooting snipe and plover from April 10 to May 15; same, removing the exemption from taxation of all property in excess of \$2,000 valuation, except that belonging to the public.

By Mr. Clifford, requiring county commissioners to advertise for bids for county printing to appear in one English and one German newspaper.

By Mr. Joyce, providing for cumulative voting for directors of corporations and requiring them to have a majority vote of the stockholders.

By Mr. Deran, providing for the extermination of San Jose scale.

The following bills were introduced in the senate:

By Senator Wolcott, that all civil cases in any court be tried without a jury unless such be demanded.

By Senator Nichols, authorizing consolidation of gas and electric light companies.

By Senator Nichols, authorizing county commissioners to fill vacancy in office of prosecuting attorney.

By Senator Harper, to abolish board of supervisors of Cincinnati.

SIX PERISHED.

A Hotel Destroyed by Fire—Dozen Hurt in Escaping, at Gloversville, N. Y.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 2.—The Alvord House, a five-story brick building, has been totally destroyed by fire. Six persons perished in the flames and a dozen others were more or less injured in making their escape. The dead are: E. C. Kimball of Indianapolis and his wife and daughter.

Benjamin F. Strickland.

Henry C. Day.

Charles Ruppert.

Mr. Kimball was an agent for a glove factory of this city, and Mr. Strickland and Mr. Day were business men. Ruppert was a bellboy in the hotel.



## THERE'S NOTHING IN IT

Wild Story of Bad Water on Wellsville Road.

### TWO MEN HAVE ALREADY DIED

And a Dozen Are Ill Because They Have Been Patronizing a Spring. According to the Imagination of a Pittsburg Newspaper—Simply a Lie.

The Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph last night contained a wonderful story. It is an out and out prevarication, a clear cut lie for whose publication there is no excuse. The tale is as follows:

"Two men have died and twelve others are, dangerously ill with typhoid fever, the result of drinking water from a spring situated between Wellsville and East Liverpool, O., on the line of the electric road which connects the two towns. One of the men was buried yesterday and the other on Sunday.

"The men were motormen on the Wellsville and East Liverpool line. Their names were Eck and Robinson.

"Ever since the electric line was built the motormen, who also act as conductors, have been in the habit of stopping their cars and drinking water from a spring situated about half way between the places named. The men have long runs and the spring was the only stopping point along the route where the men could quench their thirst. All of the men employed on the cars, about 15 in number, drank at this place, and it is said that all of them are now ill with the fever. New men have taken their places on the cars.

"The water was thought to be very wholesome. It is said that it has the appearance of being as pure as crystal, which would indicate that it was free from all germs liable to cause illness. It is stated, however, that several physicians have made an examination of the water and have found it to contain typhoid fever germs in abundance. The other men who are ill with the fever have been confined to their homes for several weeks, and it is said that some of them are in a dangerous condition.

"A resident of Allegheny who has been in Wellsville during the past few days said that the motormen drank water all of last summer and that it did not seem to disagree with them. The spring was a regular stopping place along the route both going and coming from the two towns, and often the passengers would get out of the cars and drink of the water. A tin cup to which was attached a chain was kept at the spring for the use of the motormen.

"The disappearance of the old men from the cars induced some of the passengers of the electric line to ask what had become of them, and in this way it was learned that they were off sick. As all of them had been drinking the water the physicians attending the men at once decided that the spring water was responsible for their illness."

"It is true the motormen drink little but water and I would advise the man who wrote that article to shun the beer glass and follow our example," said a well known employee of the company today, "but water agrees with us. There are so many irregularities in that article that you might say it is all wrong. The motormen mentioned are probably George Ickes and George Richards. Ickes died of consumption, and Richards of fever, but there is no reason to believe he contracted the disease at the spring. The food killer could spend a portion of his time with profit looking after the fellows who write that kind of stuff."

#### Slippery Streets.

Pavements in some parts of the city were very slippery last night, and consequently any number of pedestrians went to earth.

There was an amusing scene in the Diamond when a well known resident whose comfortable habits of life have given him a nicely rounded figure, went down. His feet happened to be on a particularly slippery portion of the sidewalk, and it was several minutes before he could arise, his antics in the meantime causing many a hearty laugh from a party of friends who stood near.

#### Delayed by the Weather.

As soon as the weather opens work will be commenced on the new switch at the water works.

"The right of the switch has been granted by the superintendent of the road," said Superintendent Morley this morning, "and the weather is the only thing holding the work back."

After the last charge at Shiloh. Water! water! The Blue and Gray drink from the same canteen.

#### The Repartee.

Even Dr. Johnson was won over by Wilkes' delightful manners until they were found by Boswell "reclined upon their chairs, with their heads leaning almost close to each other and talking earnestly in a kind of confidential whisper of the personal quarrel between George II and the king of Prussia. It presented to my mind the happy days which are foretold in Scripture, when the lion shall lie down with the kid." According to Boswell, "when Wilkes and I sat together each glass of wine produced a flash of wit, like gunpowder thrown into the fire—puff, puff!" But Wilkes hardly confirmed this, for he thought the famous "Life" the work "of an entertaining madman," in which "much was put down to Boswell which was undoubtedly said by Johnson—what the latter did, and the former could not say." We can well imagine that an encounter with Boswell would have many charms for Wilkes.

No man ever lived who could adapt his wit better to his company. Compare his chaff of the alderman, formerly a bricklayer, who was trying to carve a turbot with a knife—"Use a trowel, brother, use a trowel!"—with his reply to Mme. de Pompadour when she asked him, "How far is it safe to go in England against the royal family?"—"That is what I am trying to find out, madame." There are few more really witty replies recorded than that made to the prince regent, who asked him at dinner when he drank to the king's health, "How long have you been so loyal, Wilkes?" "Ever since I knew your royal highness."—Cornhill Magazine.

#### Sensitizing Paper.

There are two ways of sensitizing paper. One is to apply the solution with a brush, and the other is to float the salted paper on the surface of the liquid. Thin papers like Rives photographic paper take the solution quickly and do not require so many applications of the solution if it is applied with a brush, or so long a soaking if floated on the liquid as do the heavy, rough papers like Whatman's drawing paper or crayon paper.

The paper is first salted, and it is better to have this done by the dealer in photographic goods, as it is much easier to apply the sensitive solution than it is to salt the paper. If photographic paper is used, ask for fresh salted paper, but if drawing paper is used take it to the dealer and have it salted. The expense is very trifling, a sheet of salted paper costing only a cent or two more than the plain paper.

The sensitizing solution is made of 240 grains of nitrate of silver and 5 ounces of distilled or filtered water. Dissolve the nitrate of silver crystals in the water, and then add strong liquid ammonia drop by drop, stirring the solution constantly until the brown precipitate which is formed by the addition of the ammonia has disappeared and the liquid is clear. Not more than 75 drops of ammonia should be added to the solution, and if it does not clear when this amount has been added clear the solution by filtering. —Harper's Round Table.

#### A Sixteenth Century Letter.

The following copy of a letter, written in 1595 by a young lady when residing with a lady of rank as attendant in her waiting room, an office carrying no menial service with it and much sought after by the daughters of gentlefolk, may be interesting:

To my good Mother, Mrs. Parke, at Broomfield:  
DEAR MOTHER—My humble duty remembered unto my father and you, &c. I received on Wednesday last a letter from my Father and you, whereby I understand it is your pleasure that I should certify you what times I do take for my lute and the rest of my exercises. I doo for the most part playe of my lute after supper, for then commonlie my Lady heareth me, and in the morninges after I am reddie I playe an hower and my wrightinge and siferinge after I have done my lute. For my drawinge I take an hower in the afternoon and my French at night before supper. My Lady hath not been well these too dayes, she telleth me when she is well that she will see if Hilliard will come and teche me; if she can by any means she will. I hope I shall performe my dutye to my Lady with all care and regard to please her and to behave myselfe to every one else as it shall become me. Mr. Harrisone was w<sup>th</sup> me upone Fridaye, he heard me play and brought me a dussion of trebles. I had some of him when I came to London. Thus desiringe pardone for my rude writings, I leave you to the Almightye, desiringe Him to increase in you all health and happiness. Your obedient daughter,  
REBECCA PARKE.

#### Negroes With Red Hair.

"A man sees lots of funny things while traveling around the country, but the most peculiar sight I ever saw was in Omaha the last time I was there," said Charles Killinger of Cincinnati. "While walking along the street there one day I saw two negroes with hair as red as any red hair you ever saw. It was as kinky as the negro wool usually is. It was a funny sight, and I stopped to look at them as they went down the street. A friend of mine who resides there told me those negroes had come from the south some years ago and as far as he knew were full blooded darkies. Six fingered people are not uncommon, but for freaks those darkies took the cake."—Denver Republican.

#### Mistakes of the "Publisher's Reader."

I was speaking of some of my experiences as a publisher's "reader," a few years ago, in a recent conversation with a friend, who told me that Mr. John Morley had read "Mr. Isaacs" for Messrs. Macmillan and had advised

against its publication on the ground that while it would be a most creditable book to have on their list, there would be no sale for it. In the light of subsequent events this is rather amusing, but it only proves that even so astute a critic as Mr. Morley is not infallible—in other words, that he is human.—Critica.

#### Otto or Attar of Roses.

Roses being so common, it may be imagined how small the yield of oil must be to account for a quoted price of 26 shillings an ounce, or about £28 per pound, and this to the chemist himself. What it resolves itself into as a retail price is hardly worth going into, as a retail demand—beyond an occasional drop at sixpence upon a handkerchief, upon a special occasion—is unknown, its chief use being in scenting powders and the making up of fancy compound scents. Ten thousand pounds, or nearly five tons, of roses it takes to obtain a pound of the oil. These are distilled with twice their bulk of water, and the attar skimmed—very carefully skimmed—off the surface of the distillate in the receiving vessel. The adulterator has again here a field for action, which he avails himself of, in distilling a proportion of geranium flowers, the oil of which has a somewhat similar rosy smell, with the roses, this paying, in that it takes but the comparatively humble number of 500 geranium flowers to yield a pound of their oil.

Constantinople being a port of shipment, sailors, after their usual amiable weakness of being swindled, buy cheaply there, for presentation to appreciative wives and sweethearts at home, long, narrow, gilded bottles of supposed attar of roses, in reality bottles which the genuine article has been poured into and out again and then filled with a clear, scentless oil of the same appearance and specific gravity as the true, the few remaining drops clinging to the interior of the bottle being strong enough to convince the smelling buyer that he has got the right thing on the spot.—Chambers' Journal.

#### Lamps of the London Cabs.

"A thing that struck me about the hansom cabs in London—this was some years ago, but I guess it's just the same now," said a citizen of this town, "was the fact that the lamps they carried all had in the back a red glass about as big as the end of a good sized spool. When the lamps were lighted at night, they all showed these two little red disks at the rear. I don't know why this is so—maybe the lamps are all by one maker and it's his fancy—but I imagine there's a reason for it. Anyhow the effect is picturesque, whether the cabs are seen singly or in numbers. In the Strand, for instance, one may see long lines of hansoms, all headed one way and close together. Looking along these lines from the rear one sees an unbroken series of red lights diminishing in the perspective, and one sees also the little red lights flitting here and there. They don't illuminate, but their color certainly contributes to the variety and the gayety of the night scene.

"One sees these red lights at the rear of a New York hansom, but only occasionally. Our hansoms are most of them well finished and mounted, many of them, for instance, carrying fine lamps; but not many of them show the red disks. Perhaps there's no reason why they should, but I like to see them."—New York Sun.

#### Men and Horses Killed in Battle.

In regular battles the proportion of loss among men and horses is quite close, and in hand to hand combats of cavalry, as well as in sharp artillery engagements, for every man killed or wounded there is also a dumb warrior entitled to a place beside him on the roll of honor. The Light brigade at Balaklava rode in 660 (not 600) strong and lost 288 men, but of the 660 horses 360 were shot down by the Russian guns.

In the fierce charges of the German uhlans and cuirassiers at Vionville, Mars-la-Tour, in 1870, 1,400 men and 1,600 horses were killed and wounded. In the fierce artillery contest on the same field 730 men and over 1,000 horses fell around the guns. At Gravelotte, soon after Mars-la-Tour, the artillery fighting was also terrible, and 1,300 horses were shot down around the batteries, though the loss of the artilleryists was less than 1,000.—Our Animal Friends.

#### A Standard of Fitness.

He is a man of irascible impulses and a bluntness of speech which wins him many enemies. At the card table he was greatly annoyed by a lady who insisted on paying more attention to conversation than she did to the game.

"I see no reason," she was saying, "why a woman should not assume just as much importance in all affairs as men do."

"I see none myself," replied the irascible man with unusual gentleness, "provided she is intellectually qualified to do so."

"And what would you suggest as the test of her mental fitness?"

"As good a test as any would be her ability to remember what are trumps."—Pearson's Weekly.

#### One Fortunate Thing.

An inventor claims to have discovered a light that is better than sunlight. Luckily there is no danger that the sun may learn of his achievement and shut up business in discouragement.

# STAR BARGAIN STORE

## JACKETS

AT 40¢ ON THE DOLLAR.

HERE IS YOUR GREATEST CHANCE OF A LIFE TIME

Beginning tomorrow morning we will offer our entire stock of Ladies' Jackets at 40c on the dollar as follows:

\$4.00 beaver jackets for \$1.75.  
\$5.00 beaver jackets for \$2.00.  
\$7.00 buckley and kersey jackets in black, and blue and green for \$2.98.  
\$10.00 buckley and kersey jackets in black and green for \$4.  
\$15.00 kersey jackets in green, black and brown for \$6.00.  
Our entire stock of misses jackets from 12 to 18 years old at exactly half price.  
\$3.50 ones for \$1.75.  
\$5.00 ones for \$2.50.  
\$6.50 ones in navy and green for \$3.25.  
\$7.50 ones in navy and green for \$3.75.  
A few children's jackets in sizes 6 to 8 at away down prices.

## CAPES.

One lot of \$4.00 and \$6.00 cloth capes for \$1.49.  
Other cloth capes at half price.  
\$6.50 plush capes for \$3.98.  
\$8.00 plush capes for \$4.50.  
\$10.00 plush capes for \$5.98.  
\$12.00 plush capes for \$6.50.  
\$14.00 plush capes for \$7.50.

The following items we will put on sale tomorrow morning at prices next to nothing, not wishing to take them in stock.

One lot of 25c feather boas for 8c. One lot of black muffs for 15c. 1 doz. \$1.00 muffs for 35c. Children's \$1.00 fur sets for 39c. One lot of children's white angora sets for 50c. \$2.00 white angora sets for 98c. 1 doz. of 25c and 39c tamoshentars for 8c. 50c and 75c sailors for 10c. \$2.00 ladies' and children's trimmed hats for 98c. \$1.25 children's trimmed hats for 50c.

Things picked at random which will greatly interest you.

\$1.00 ladies' flannelett night gowns reduced to 59c. Empire gowns cheap at 50c for 39c. 15 pair of \$5 white blankets 11-4 size for \$2.98. 1 bale of 8c 40 inch muslin for 4¾c. 1 bale of the best 7c unbleached muslin for 4¾c. All the best grades of prints for 3¾c. 8c linen crash for 4¾c. Remember that our great January sale is in full swing in all our departments and ours is the only place where you can make your dollars go the farthest.

## STAR BARGAIN STORE,

138 and 140 Fifth Street,



## IT'S BY NO MEANS DEAD

Southside Projects Still Being Quietly Worked.

SOMETHING WILL DEVELOP SOON

The Interested Parties Are Not Talking For Publication, but They Smile Softly at the Published Statement That the Whole Matter Is Wound Up.

Although nothing is being done where the public can gain an intimation of the particulars, it is known that the project to boom the South Side with the opening of spring is by no means a dead deal.

The interested parties will not say a word, but they have been laughing quietly at the published statements that the Banfield mill would not be built. There are very good reasons for the belief that a great deal of quiet work has been going on, and forces have been brought into play of whose existence the opponents of the plan did not know.

The NEWS REVIEW has been informed that the matter has reached that point where it will only require a short time to develop in order that the public may know all the details of one of the largest deals ever consummated in this portion of the valley. It is predicted that Chester will be a busy place this time next year.

### IGNORING ORDINANCES

Seems to Be the Duty of the Average Policeman.

EDITOR NEWS REVIEW—The average East Liverpool policeman seems to think that his sole duty lies in arresting some poor fellow who happens to be drunk or preventing a fight when one seems possible. Unless these things are about to happen the policeman is seldom found.

But what is to be done with the other laws and ordinances of the city? Are they not to be enforced as well? Does the officer believe that he has no duty except capturing drunks and disorderlies? Look over the record of cases at city hall, and one will think that this assumption is true. The many other laws to regulate the affairs of this town are passed by with an impudence which would cause a smile were it not a serious matter.

I don't know who is to blame, but it is certainly somebody's duty to know whether the policemen are doing their duty.

A CITIZEN.

### ALL OLD VETS.

A Call For the Purpose of Organization.

There will be a meeting of old soldiers at Grand Army hall, Wellsville, on Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Columbiana County Soldiers' association. All old veterans can become members, whether they belong to the Grand Army or not. A full attendance is earnestly urged.

### Seventeen Years Old.

Today is the seventeenth anniversary of the organization of the Christian Endeavor society, and it is being celebrated in all parts of the country.

The society has grown from a very small beginning to one of the most powerful, in point of numbers, of Christian societies. It has spread throughout the world with great rapidity, and its work is known in almost every civilized nation. The influence of the society is great.

### Lost His Money.

It is related that a well known young man of the city entered a quiet little game the other evening, and lost his all including his watch and a ring.

He was anxious to have his jewelry before he went home, and pleaded with the winner to return it, but that party would not pass it across the table until the loser had signed a promissory note and had solemnly given his word that he would pay it.

### Old Cars Again.

The combination baggage and smoking cars that were used on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road on all thorough trains last summer and until late in the fall will, it is said, be placed in commission again. The cars were taken off the runs during the holiday season.

### Called Out the Company.

The fire department was called out at 1:30 last evening, caused by an overheated flue in the home of Edwin O'Connor in Monroe street. A Babcock was used and the fire was out before any serious damage was done.

If all are willing, we'll have a wedding. "Yes, Majah Howard, we's all willin'." Drummer Boy.

# A Good Time.

Every man ought to have two eyes open when he is awake, and never close more than one at a time when he sleeps. It's the man with his eyes open--the wide-awake man, as we call him, who sees

## The Opportunities of Life, Sees Them and Seizes Them.

It's he who walks along the street and notices the air of business about our establishment. The goods catch his eye; he prices them; he buys them; he gets a bargain; HE HAS A GOOD TIME.

NO WIDE AWAKE MAN PASSES OUR STORE.

KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN FOR A GOOD TIME.

This week just before invoicing we offer special inducements in Men's and Boys' BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS. Men's Heavy Soled Calf Lined Goods a Specialty. Bargains in Boys' Seal Goat Heavy Soled Lace Shoes, something that is waterproof.

Don't Pass Our Store Without Pricing Our Goods.

J. R. WARNER & CO.,  
IN THE DIAMOND.



WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY  
**STRONG AGAIN! Sexine Pills**

vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price \$1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, \$5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

For sale by Clarence G. Anderson, Druggist, East Liverpool.

### A Spin on an Ice Yacht.

The wind is strong and steady, and the boat glides faster and faster. Sharp exclamations of pleasure testify that the passengers are enjoying it. The speed increases. Before lies a field smooth as plate glass and level as a billiard table. For two miles it extends without a flaw. At its farther edge lies a tremendous crack filled with ground up ice and heaving black water. The full power of the wind strikes the white wings as the smoothest ice is reached, and the craft darts away at a tremendous pace. Faster, faster, she flies, till she is traveling faster than the wind that drives her. The air seems to be full of electric sparks; a frosty haze blurs the view; every hearer is throbbing with delight at the wild, free speed of it all. Before one has had time to think the crack seems to be rushing at the boat. A moment of intense anxiety, a catching of breaths, a wild pumping of hearts, then a shriek of excited joy. The good boat has flown the gap as a hunter clears his fence, has flung it behind her with never a rap, and is tearing away over another good bit as though she had no need to touch anything more solid than the cold, sweet air.—Outing.

### A Greedy Little Fish.

The little fish known as miller's thumb—the fresh water sculpin—is one of the natural checks on the overproduction of trout and salmon. It eats the eggs and the young fish. It is found in all trout waters as fast as examined. It is very destructive. At an experiment once made in the aquarium of the United States fish commission, in Washington, a miller's thumb about four and one half inches long ate at a single meal, and all within a minute or two, 21 little trout, each from three-quarters of an inch to an inch in length.—New York Sun.

### The Governor's Suppressed Pass.

They are telling this story on Governor Russell of North Carolina:

He was traveling recently from Raleigh to Wilmington, and when the conductor was passing through the train punching tickets he came across the governor and stopped to look at his pass.

Governor Russell, however, asked the conductor what the fare was.

"Why, you've got a pass, haven't you, governor," said the conductor.

"Well, yes," Governor Russell replied, "but I'm tired of the d—d pass business!"

He paid his fare, but it is safe to say the precedent will not commend itself to state officials generally.—Atlanta Constitution.

### Child Undergoing Ossification.

Mrs. S. D. Thompson of Falls county brought her daughter to Waco, Tex., recently for treatment. The child is 5 years old. She is undergoing ossification, and the doctors hold out no hope. She is a mass of bone, and the flesh appears to be undergoing transformation to osseous structure in all parts of the body.

### A Novel Plan.

When Lawson Tait, the English surgeon, and his wife were driving through the city of Montreal one hot summer morning, Mrs. Tait, observing large blocks of ice standing opposite each door, remarked, "See what a novel plan they have of keeping the air nice and cool by exposing small icebergs opposite each door."

### A Ratless Town.

The city of Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico, was founded 300 years ago by Juan de Onate, and there has never been a rat, a mouse or a cat within its corporate limits. The air is too high and dry for rodents and felines.

### Home Help.

Small Daughter—It's most school-time, and I've mislaid my geography.

Cultured Mother—Well, tell me what the lesson is about, and I'll write out the answer for you to learn.

Small Daughter—The lakes of Africa.

Cultured Mother—Um—er—if you've mislaid your geography, you careless child, you can just hunt till you find it.—New York Weekly.

### Hopeless.

Sir Charles—Not understand the difference between convex and concave? I will try to explain. Convex is like the outside curve of an umbrella opened. The inside view would be concave.

Aline—I see. But how would that be with a parasol?—London Punch.

Have You  
Inspected It?—  
Inspected What?

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# The News Review.

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY

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HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.  
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Three Months.....1 25  
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EAST LIVERPOOL, O., WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2.



THERE seems to be something wrong in Columbus. Not a freak bill has been born in the capital this week.

If all the women who are opposing the Hazlett bill had voted at the last two elections, Hazlett would have no excuse to claim prominence.

It is anything but a compliment to the boasted intelligence of New England that some men who have been praised as its brightest lights are opposed to the restriction of immigration.

A TRUST a day seems to be Pierpont Morgan's record, according to the ideas of some sensational writers, but it is probable some of them are not unlike the pottery trust.

THE silver men do not have much to say in the way of argument for their cause, but they spend much of their time in condemning the Republican party for not agreeing with them. That course might be politic, but it certainly shows a dangerous weakness.

THE plan to reorganize the Ohio National Guard by taking it out of politics is worthy of hearty support in the legislature. There is no reason why our military forces should not rank in discipline and soldiery bearing with Pennsylvania and New York.

THE Cuban situation presents no new and startling features so far as the insurgents are concerned, but the Americans who are in Havana have no reason for complaint, since Spain permitted, without a word of protest, the presence of a Yankee man-of-war in the harbor.

THE determination of Republican leaders in the house of representatives to have no more currency legislation this session will be learned with pleasure by those members of the party who believe in letting well enough alone. There is nothing to be gained at this time by hampering Mr. Gage, and there is no danger of concessions to the silver men.

It is all right for the good people of western Pennsylvania to urge the Youghiogheny river improvement, but we of the Ohio valley would rather see our own muddy stream slackwatered before the government turns its head in that direction. The Ohio is the key to the situation. What particular benefit will the iron and coal industries on the Youghiogheny derive from dams if the real outlet is only navigable a few months every year?

## A LESSON.

There is certainly need for reform in Wellsville when a member of the town council is captured by the police in a gambling den. It is a lesson which should not be forgotten, and simply shows that the greatest care should be taken in the selection of city officials. How is it possible for the laws and ordinances of any municipality to be enforced when the men who make them are caught in the act of tearing down their own work? There is danger of placing men in honorable positions until the public is convinced that they deserve the honor. They disgrace themselves and the constituency they represent, and do much toward breaking down any good influence the acts of their associates might have created.

## An Old Mortgage.

The mortgage on the Rock Spring street railway, filed in Lisbon yesterday, is an old document, having been given a year ago last December.

J. E. McDonald, whose name appears as president of the company, is no longer connected with it.

# WELLSVILLE.

## WANT BOWERS TO QUIT

Prominent People Think He Should Leave Council.

## ONE RESULT OF THAT RAID

It Aroused the Friends of Good Government and They May Present a Petition Asking For His Resignation--Personal. All the News of Wellsville.

The raid on the poker game and the men who were caught by Officer Cohagan has been providing Wellsville ample food for conversation, and some of the sentiment expressed is not of the most complementary character.

This is particularly directed against Councilman Bowers, and it is possible that a petition will be presented asking for his resignation.

"I am not here to sit in judgment on the councilman," said a well known resident, "but I think he should sever his connection with the city government. He cannot expect the support of the people of Wellsville after what has happened."

"I am in favor of asking Councilman Bowers to resign," said another prominent man. Wellsville does not deserve officers who are even occasionally arrested."

It is said that if Officer Cohagan had reached the room a few minutes earlier he would have captured a number of other men who are well known. They had been there during the evening, and are now thanking the luck that allowed them to escape.

## Personal.

Miss Anna Baird returned yesterday from McKee's Rocks, Pa.

James Baum has returned from a two weeks' stay in New York City.

J. W. Russell went to Barnesville this morning.

D. N. Stiner is an Irondale visitor today.

Miss Ollie Cope is at Beaver, Pa., assisting her friend, Miss Pauline Crook, in dismantling her rooms and packing up her belongings preparatory to returning from school to keep house for her father, Frank Crook, of East Liverpool.

Frank Beresford went to Toronto yesterday afternoon.

## The News of Wellsville.

The annual meeting of the electric light company was held in the office in Main street last night for the purpose of settling up the business of the year. The old board was re-elected.

The water works men were hustling about at a lively rate this morning caring for pipes that had burst during the night.

The evangelistic meeting at the M. E. Church was well attended and the interest was unusually pronounced. Reverend Bellknap was at his best, and sang and spoke well. A number of inquirers and workers remained for the second meeting.

In is expected that the services will close next Tuesday night. The evangelist will go to East End, Pittsburg.

The river division train was delayed a short time at the station this morning while the heating apparatus was being repaired.

D. T. Lawson has brought suit against Frank Geisse for \$15 in the court of Squire MacKenzie. The amount is claimed for house rent.

A NEWS REVIEW representative had the rare privilege of plucking an orange from a tree grown in Wellsville, it being the property of James MacKenzie, the florist. There were several others on the tree. Reared in a greenhouse the flavor is not equal to that of oranges grown in Florida, but it is extremely doubtful if many oranges are ever picked in Ohio on a February day.

## Soap, Soap

Greatest sale ever in our city, Friday and Saturday, at

W. A. HILL'S

5 and 10.

## GOT A SORE THROAT?

Don't let it run on—it may prove dangerous. Go to your druggist and ask for

## TONSILINE.

Tonsiline cures any mouth or throat affection and does it promptly and thoroughly.

It's the stitch in time. Don't neglect to use it.

25 and 50 Cents, at all druggists.

THE TONSILINE CO., - CANTON, O.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

—Roy Henderson is visiting relatives in Pittsburg.

—George C. Murphy was in Pittsburg today on business.

—W. A. Weaver spent the day in Salineville on business.

—John Armstrong, of Nevada, was in the city yesterday, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Wyman.

—Mrs. Ella Gaston, of Sixth street, returned home last evening, after a short stay in Toronto.

—Superintendent Morley was in Pittsburg today attending to some matters connected with the water works office.

## Electric Locomotives For London.

The Central Underground railway of London recently placed with the General Electric company of Schenectady, N. Y., an order for 32 electric locomotives, the largest order of its kind ever given. The tunnel of the London railway is small, and the locomotives will not be of the large size previously turned out. They will be of 800 horsepower and will weigh 45 tons each. They will be able to draw a train of five cars weighing 150 tons at the rate of 15 miles an hour.—New York Tribune

## A Negro Contractor.

One of the biggest contractors in all the southland is a colored man, Mr. Thomas M. Bomar of Spartanburg, S. C. I dare say he has built more cotton mills than any other one contractor in the south. A building that costs no more than \$10,000 or \$20,000 he will rarely except, because he cannot put his hands to work on an edifice so small.—Charlotte Star of Zion.

## Big Hats Denounced From the Pulpit.

The movement against the high hat has reached Defiance, O., in full force. The Rev. A. E. Smith, pastor of the Methodist church, recently pronounced against them from the pulpit and promulgated a decree that no more high hats shall come between himself and his hearers during his sermons.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

## Another Place.

Bill—Where've you been?  
Jill—Down to the doctor's.  
"I'll bet he told you to go south."  
"No, I didn't go to consult him; I went to collect a bill."  
"Oh, well, in that case it was probably not the south where he told you to go!"—Yonkers Statesman.

A writer in The Medical Review maintains that coffee is responsible for the large number of blind men one sees in the streets of Moroccan cities. The Moorish merchants drink coffee all day long, and it has been noticed that many of them lose their eyesight between 45 and 50.

## Thinking and Doing Right.

It is much easier to think right without doing right than to do right without thinking right. Just thoughts may and woefully often do fail of producing just deeds, but just deeds are sure to beget just thoughts.—London Echo.

## Decision Against a Prince.

CARLSRUHE, Feb. 2.—The action of the revenue authorities against Prince Maximilian von Fuerstenberg, for the recovery of several millions of marks in legacy duty, has resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs.

## Property Sold.

Yesterday afternoon the Kinney property in Sixth street was sold to George Hill for \$2,300. The lot is 30x130 feet, and contains a frame house of five rooms.

## Moved the Dispatch.

The ferryboat Dispatch has been moved from its moorings at the wharf to a point below Moore's coal float. It has not made a trip for several months.

## Attention.

Come to the great soap sale Friday and Saturday, at

W. A. HILL'S

5 and 10.

## On Mexico.

Father Kress will lecture tonight on Mexico at St. Aloysius church, beginning at 7:30 o'clock. Tickets are 25 and 35 cents.

## Only One Permit.

So far this year only one building permit has been issued by Clerk Hanley. Last January several were given out.

## Survivor of Killed Postmaster.

JULIETTE, Ida, Jan. 31.—J. Morangue, county surveyor of Nez Perce county, has shot and instantly killed D. A. Kippen, postmaster at Kippen, Ida. The trouble originated over some land.

In the fourteenth century armor became so heavy that many soldiers only 30 years old were deformed or permanently disabled by its weight.

The United Kingdom has 1,700,000 factory operatives, France 1,780,000, Germany 1,580,000 and the United States 2,780,000.

# NECESSITY Knows No Law.

Necessity, that's the explanation of our Cut-Price Dissolution Sale. Our stock must be reduced to the point unusually agreed upon by March 1st, and in order to reach this point we are making prices that are simply astonishing.

MATCH THESE IF YOU CAN, And there are plenty of others.

\$5.00	Men's Cordovan shoes, all styles, sizes and widths, now	\$3.50
\$5.00	Men's Best Patent Leather Shoes, pointed toes, kid and cloth tops, now.....	\$2.50
\$5.00	Men's Best Enamel shoes, needle toes and extension soles, now.....	\$2.50
\$2.50	Men's Winter Tan and Box Calf Shoes, double soles, coin and bull dog toe, now.....	\$1.98
\$4.00	Women's Vici Kid Button Shoes, hand-turn and hand-welt soles, now.....	\$2.37
\$3.00	Women's Glace Kid Button Shoes, needle, medium and narrow square toes, now.....	\$1.98
\$2.25	Women's Box Calf and Crack Proof Skating Shoes, new coin toes, double soles, now.....	\$1.69
\$2.00	Women's Vica Kid Lace Shoes with double extension soles, now.....	\$1.48

Hundreds of pairs of shoes on Bargain Counters at half price and less.

G. Bendheim & Co.

## They Liked Victoria.

As an indication of the popularity attained very early in her life by Princess Victoria it is interesting to hear that great indignation was expressed all over England when it was known that the child had not been present at her uncle's coronation in 1831. Some said that the Duchess of Kent was in fault, others blamed the prime minister, and some asserted that Queen Adelaide was responsible for the omission. Letters and articles were published in all the newspapers, and the sensation did not subside until the Duchess of Kent explained that, owing to a weakness of the ankles from which the little Victoria was then suffering, it had been thought wiser not to expose her to the long standing which attendance at the ceremony would have necessitated.—Philadelphia Ledger.

## Wanamaker Turned Bricks.

The early days of John Wanamaker were not easy by any means. When only a lad of 5 years, he made bricks, or, rather, assisted in making them, for his business was to turn them in the sun until they were evenly baked. For this labor he received 2 cents a day and sometimes cleared 10 cents a week, but it must be remembered that there were many rainy days when the force of youthful "workmen" had to be laid off. John's first real rise to fortune was in the days when, as office boy, he saved money enough to start in business for himself. He worked as assistant in the office until he had climbed up to \$6 a week, and then, seeing that he could get no more, he bought a little stock of cheap furniture and started in to be a merchant.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

## Go to Bed.

The best possible thing for a man to do when he feels too weak to carry anything through is to go to bed and sleep as long as he can, says The Medical Record. This is the only recuperation of brain power, the only actual recuperation of brain force, because during sleep the brain is in a state of rest, in a condition to receive and appropriate particles of nutriment from the blood which take the place of those which have been consumed by previous labor, since the very act of thinking burns up solid particles, as every turn of the wheel or screw of the steamer is the result of consumption by fire of the fuel in the furnace.

## A Modern Youth.

"Ha, ha, my proud beauty," said he, "you love another!"  
"I do," said the blushing maiden.  
He pondered. "Well," said he finally, his features lighting with fiendish joy, "you ain't in it if you do. Within 24 hours I shall have procured an injunction against your marrying him."  
—Indianapolis Journal.

## An Old Beverage.

Next to our grape wine it is believed that Japanese sake, or rice wine, is the oldest alcoholic beverage known to man, its use in Japan dating back over 2,000 years.

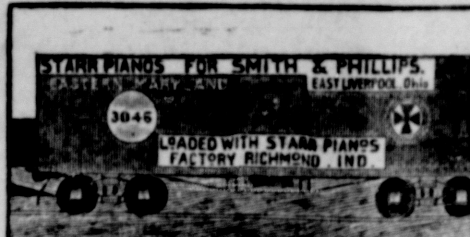
## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR TOWNSHIP CLERK.

J. N. HANLEY.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

SMITH &



PHILLIPS

Elijah W. Hill,  
Justice of the Peace,

can be found on and after FEB. 3, '98, at corner of Washington and Broadway.

## Money to Loan

IN ANY SUM FROM \$100 TO \$10,000,

on easy payment and low rate of interest. Full particulars at the POTTERS' BUILDING & SAVINGS COMPANY, Corner Fifth and Washington Streets.

Dr. J. N. VODREY  
DENTIST,

Room 4, Porter Building,  
DIAMOND.

V. H. MOWLS. LODGE RIDDLE.  
MOWLS & RIDDLE,  
ATTORNEYS  
AT LAW,  
HUSTON BLOCK, LISBON, OHIO

OF THE  
The Press NEWS REVIEW  
RUMS CONSTANTLY  
Put in your order NOW if you want up-to-date work delivered promptly.



# OWENS WON OUT

The Temporary Injunction Was Granted.

MUCH EVIDENCE PRODUCED

Before Judge Smith Was Asked to Give His Decision in the Bridge Matter—Affidavits and Opinions Were Presented, Each Side Claiming to Have a Winning Case—What the Judge Thought of It.

Judge Smith yesterday afternoon granted a temporary injunction restraining John Shrader from interfering with George H. Owens in the performance of his duties as receiver for the East Liverpool Bridge company.

It was 3:20 o'clock when Mr. Shrader accompanied by his counsel, Attorney Jones, made their appearance at city hall laden with several volumes of supreme court decisions, and a few minutes later Receiver Owen and Attorney W. B. Hill arrived.

There was a small audience when Judge Smith asked in what form were the pleadings. Attorney Hill at once began a review of the case from the time the note was given to the First National bank to the events of the last few days. He also presented the order of the court appointing a receiver and the certificate given him by Clerk McNutt. The petition asking for the injunction was read, and in answer to a question from Judge Smith he stated that the note had been contracted on May 18, 1897, and was used for paying the interest on first mortgage bonds.

The affidavits of J. E. McDonald and W. L. Smith, president and treasurer of the company were read. In this it was stated the parties had held their offices until Oct. 8, 1897.

An affidavit from Samuel P. White and J. F. Mitchell, of New Brighton, president and secretary of the Penn Bridge company, was also presented. In it they stated they held 20 bonds to the sum of \$20,000 on which all interest including that of Jan. 15 had been paid, that Mr. Shrader had not been representing them at any time, and their bonds were part of an issue of \$130,000 held by the Union Trust company, of Pittsburgh.

An affidavit from J. E. McDonald stated they did not turn the bridge over to John Shrader or any bond holder July 14, but that on Oct. 8 he purchased the stock of W. L. Smith, E. D. Marshall and J. E. McDonald for \$7,000. The attorney then stated they had other affidavits, but would present them in rebuttal.

Attorney Jones then presented an affidavit from John Shrader in which he stated that the January interest on the first mortgage bonds had been paid by the company and the July interest by him. Part of the interest on the second mortgage bonds had come due in February, and he demanded immediate payment but no part of it had yet been paid. In August another six months interest was due and it was not paid, and in February 1898 another six months interest will be due. The interest on all other bonds had been paid but not a cent interest had been paid on the bonds held by him, and the Union Trust company had instructed him to take charge of the bridge and the net receipts to be applied to pay the interest on the first mortgage bonds. That the parties did turn the bridge over to him, and he had the consent of all stockholders except A. R. Mackall.

This closed his side of the case, and Attorney Hill started to read the affidavit of E. D. Marshall. Mr. Marshall was present and asked to make a statement. He said:

"My understanding was that we were transferring all our stock to John Shrader for a consideration of \$7,000."

"Were you representing all the stock?" asked Judge Smith, and Mr. Marshall said:

"W. L. Smith and J. E. McDonald owned six-tenths and I one-tenth of \$50,000, or seven-twentieths of the entire stock, and Mr. Shrader one-half, while the other three-twentieths are owned by A. R. Mackall, G. P. Rust and J. G. Kerry. My understanding was that it was the intention to turn the bridge over to Mr. Shrader, and we were very glad to do so. My recollection is we were acting as stockholders, and not as officers."

An affidavit from G. H. Owen stated that on Saturday, Jan. 22, Mr. Shrader had told him the East Liverpool Bridge company had nothing to receive as he, John Shrader owned the bridge, and on Sunday, Mr. Shrader had told him he was holding the bridge for the bondholders. Attorney Hill also pre-

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

sented an affidavit to the effect that John Shrader had told him he took charge of the bridge, July 14 while acting as agent for the bondholders.

This concluded the plaintiff's side of the case. Attorney Hill read the definition of a receiver and began to review of the case, but was interrupted by Judge Smith who said: "There is just one question in this case, and that is what interest have the East Liverpool Bridge company in the property? If they have an interest the injunction should certainly be granted. That is what I want to hear you on."

Attorney Hill proceeded to state that the toll house was over lot 331, and toll had been collected there until Jan. 21. That Mr. Shrader had assumed an arbitrary control of the bridge without any title passing to him, and being a bond holder he could not act as a trustee. He simply owned enough bonds and stock to do as he pleased, and seemed to have done it. The fact that he purchased \$7,000 worth on Oct. 8 would indicate that bridge stock was worth something to him. Since then he has been paying interest in the name of the company, selling tickets in the name of the company and making contracts in the same way, and as far as evidence goes he has no more title than any stockholder would have.

Attorney Jones then stated that Mr. Shrader owned everyone of the second mortgage bonds. The interest on all other bonds had been paid by him out of the collections on the bridge, and he was the only person interested, because all other interests had been paid.

He then presented a copy of the bond for \$1,000 given by the bridge company to the Union Trust company. Its conditions are such that a failure to pay interests for three months after due the owner thereof can take charge of the bridge and collect toll and apply the same to paying the interest.

The attorney then stated that the interest on the second mortgage bonds held by the defendant had never been paid and he was doing right in assuming possession of the bridge. He quoted from supreme court decisions to sustain his position. He then said: "The bridge cannot be taken out of Mr. Shrader's hands by an attachment or receiver, and the only course for the First National Bank to pursue is to garnishee him to pay the proceeds over to them after the mortgages are satisfied. Mr. Shrader is a creditor but he is not secured like the First National Bank and must have toll in order to come out on his second mortgage. He did not take possession of the bridge after the attachment was issued. When the mortgagee takes possession his title is complete and he is no longer subject to process instituted against mortgagor. The only right the bridge company had was on equity of redemption or right to a balance of the proceeds after the mortgages were satisfied. They had no property on which an attachment could be made."

"Mr. Shrader is a creditor 160 times greater than the plaintiff in the case. Can any court set aside a valid contract? And now is he to have the expense of a receiver added when not \$1 of what is collected can be taken by the First National bank? Why not rely on your endorsers, Mr. Hill, without taking property given to us? If the tolls are valuable to us in the payment of the mortgage than a court of equity would restrain a receiver from taking those tolls."

He quoted from supreme court decisions, and closed his argument by stating that the corporation was a West Virginia institution, and 1,300 feet of the bridge was in that state, and fifteen-sixteenths of the toll was earned in that state, and the injunction granted the receiver a right to collect something which he had no right to collect.

Attorney Hill presented an affidavit from W. C. Jutte to the effect that Shrader had no authority to represent the bonds held by them. He stated that an agreement between the bridge company, John Shrader or the Union

Trust company would hold good among themselves, but not to the damage of innocent creditors. He said Shrader's actions had been that of an agent since he had assumed charge of the bridge, and also quoted from statutes to sustain his side of the case.

Judge Smith then took the case, and said: "There are many interesting and intricate questions in this case, and I would not think of deciding it without a great deal of deliberation if it was a new action."

"When this action was filed in court the bridge company came in and asked to be relieved, on the ground that they were non-residents. That property is productive and some tolls are collected at least. On these grounds the receiver was appointed, but not for anything in West Virginia. He was to take charge of the property in this state, and what his rights were the court did not determine. It was the property of the East Liverpool Bridge company, and not of John Shrader, for which he was appointed. What was to be done with the money collected was not decided in the action. The question to be decided is not whether the receiver was rightfully appointed, but as to what his rights are, assuming he was rightfully appointed, and his right to take possession after giving a bond of \$20,000. Should this injunction be granted it would not dispose of the case, and a motion to discharge the receiver could be filed, by the Penn Bridge company and John Shrader."

"It is proper for the court to grant the injunction, and it would encourage contemptuous conduct on the part of the parties if it refused to enjoin."

"As I now view it the bridge company still own some interest in the bridge and the injunction should be granted, but it will not be understood to prevent Mr. Shrader from collecting toll in West Virginia. Very disgraceful indeed have been the general reports of trouble and are calculated to bring the court into contempt. In the interest of the law I grant the temporary injunction and place the bond of the receiver at \$20,000, and my decision and remarks in this case shall not determine any future case that shall come before me."

## ANOTHER ACTION.

John Shrader Asks For the Discharge of Receiver Owen.

Receiver Owen was notified last night that John Shrader would apply for an order to vacate the receivership and to remove the receiver or to modify the order of appointment.

The motion will be heard Thursday morning at 10 o'clock at Judge Smith's office in Wellsville.

## Meeting Postponed.

Hon David Boyce returned from Alliance last evening, where he attended a meeting of the trustees of the Fairmount Home. Only routine business was transacted.

The quarterly meeting with the commissioners, to have been held yesterday, following that of the trustees, was postponed and will not be held until next Tuesday week.

## Lifted the Quarantine.

Sanitary Police Burgess this morning raised the quarantine from the residence of A. W. Scott in Walnut street, where Mr. Scott's child has been ill for some time with diphtheria.

## No Vacant Rooms.

A resident of Summitville spent yesterday in the city looking for a suitable location to open a store. He returned home during the night without finding a vacant room in the town.

## Cut His Face.

Hugh Martin, a messenger employed by the telegraph company, fell in a hole at the foot of Broadway yesterday afternoon, and badly scratched his face. The hole is several feet square.

## Working In the Office.

Engineer George continues work on the Tanyard run survey, but little of it is being done outside of the office. The plans are occupying his attention at present.

J. T. Roberts, jeweler and optician. Find him in his new quarters, Fifth street, opposite Association hall. Care of vision a special feature. Don't neglect your eyesight. 'Tis a precious treasure, not to be trifled with.

## Completed Next Week.

It is believed that the improvements at the freight depot will be completed next week, and the force will be moved into the new quarters.

The return of the regiment, and joy! joy! Meeting of friends once more. Opera House, 3, 4 and 5.

# THE S. G. HARD CO. THE BIG STORE.

## CARPETS!

This year, with our larger store, we intend making our CARPET DEPARTMENT greater than ever.

Our motto is "BIG."

Big Store,  
Big Stock,  
Big Variety.

Everything "Big" but prices.

With our Big Stock of Carpets, and our Little Prices, we are this early in the year having a large trade.

With hundreds of styles of

CARPETS at 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢ A YARD

and up, there's no trouble to make a selection.

## CLEVELAND CYCLES HONEST VALUE CLEVELAND CYCLES

The easiest running Wheels made, are the proper ones to buy. Prices have been reduced so much you can afford the best this year. 'Tis a little early to ride; but not too early to locate your mount. Come around and examine the

## CLEVELAND.



Snow

...and...

Baby

Cabs don't go well together, but still if you need one this year you should come now and make your selection.

We have an elegant display ranging in price from \$5.25 up.



# BURGLARS RAID NEGLEY

Two-Store Were Entered and Robbed.

THEY COULD NOT OPEN A SAFE

And Its Contents Were Not Taken From Postmaster Richeson—Sheriff Gill Will Follow the Thieves With His Hounds.

LISBON, Feb. 2.—[Special]—Burglars last night made a raid on the village of Negley, and although they worked hard they were not well rewarded.

They went to the postoffice where Postmaster Richeson conducts a general store, and breaking a panel of the door reached through and removed the bar. Once inside they began work on the safe, but after knocking off the knob of the door they left. The safe contained \$250.

They then went to the Lawrence store, where they bored holes in the door, and, cutting out a section large enough to admit a man's body, entered. They secured \$25.

Sheriff Gill was notified this morning, with a request that he bring his bloodhounds and follow the men, but the train had gone and he was compelled to postpone his departure until this afternoon.

## THE NEWS IN LISBON.

What is Happening In and Around the Courthouse.

LISBON, Feb. 2.—[Special]—Sheriff Gill will on March 8 sell lot 61 in Wells-ville in the case E. Cochran against Mary Cochran. It was appraised at \$2,600.

In the case of L. B. Webb against Jno. W. Slayton, Sheriff Gill sold lot 7 in Salem to R. B. Heaton for \$955.

Two transcripts were brought today from the court of Justice Windsor, of Hanover township, in which Jesse E. Simmers sued Robert Lowden for \$24.06 damages for not complying with a contract for the purchase of hogs and for \$12.66, balance on account for straw.

Elizabeth Morrow has resigned as guardian of Clyde Morrow, and the court has appointed W. S. Potts.

Emily J. Smith, of Wellsville, has been ordered to sell land to pay the debts of John S. Smith, of whose estate she is administratrix.

Jennie E. Quay, administratrix of the estate of Jos. E. Quay, has filed her last account.

Marriage licenses were issued to John L. Linder and Mary Roller, J. W. Rauch and Alice L. Crawford, George Wilson and Anna Deadie.

The sale of a part of lot 370 by Rebecca Reark to J. R. Reark, of Liverpool, for \$1,000 was recorded today.

## To the Klondike

Persons who expect to try their luck in the gold fields of Alaska will find it profitable to call on ticket agents of the Pennsylvania Lines and get posted on rates, routes and other preliminaries. This information will be furnished without charge, and any required aid in shaping details will be cheerfully extended. If not convenient to apply to local agent of the Pennsylvania Lines, send your name and address, with date upon which you intend to start, the probable number of the party, and a request about the fare, time of trains and other particulars, to the following representative of the passenger department and a prompt reply will be made. J. K. Dillon, D. P. Agt., Pittsburg, Pa. \*

## On the River.

The river fell a little during the night and at noon today the marks at the foot of Market street showed 8.6 feet.

The only boats now running are the packets, and they are having trouble in running on time on account of the ice now in the stream.

The shore ice at the wharf this morning was two inches thick.

Due down, Queen City; up, Urania and Ben Hur.

Surrender of the rebel armies. Lee and Johnson. Joy and happiness once more. Drummer Boy, 3, 4 and 5.

## Entertained Two Tramps.

Not an arrest was made during the night, but Janitor Strain had company just the same. Chief Johnson accommodated two tramps with lodging, and this morning about six o'clock they were turned out.

Madam Julian, the noted palmist and hand reader, of Toronto, Ont., will be pleased to meet all ladies interested. Readings from 9 to 13 and 1 to 9. Corner Broadway and Cook, upstairs.

Bright and spicy—the News Review.

## Times Have Changed.

"No such times as there used to be," sighed the gray haired but vigorous traveling man who was enjoying himself with the usual Saturday night crowd.

"There was a time when they were booming those western towns that I saved about all my expense money, and that was a mighty big item in flush times."

"Give us your recipe, old man."

"It's of no use now. They're bumping along on rock bottom out in that country. But then money was no object. When approaching a boom town, I'd discover some resident of the place aboard the train and casually let drop to him that I was looking for a good real estate investment. That was all, and it was worth from \$50 to \$100 a drop. I'd start innocently for a hack, knowing as well as I lived I'd never reach it. Some speculator would seize me by the arm, introduce himself, put me in his private carriage, whirl me to the best hotel, get me the best room, make a date to drive me over the place and solemnly inform me that the town was mine."

"Live high? Higher than a wild prince. They would take no money at the bar, the hotel clerk never had a bill against me and I couldn't spend a cent. It was one constant round, as the boys say. You know my line then. I sold to one man in a place and only called on him once a year. He always stood in, kept mum and shared in the good things. I made a pile of money, for expense bills ran high those days, but I guess it is just as well for me that the bottom dropped out. A man's stomach won't stand everything."—Detroit Free Press.

## Indian Antipathy to Fish.

At a meeting in Baltimore of the American Folklore society Dr. Washington Matthews of Washington read a paper on "Ichthyophobia," which he described as an antipathy to fish. This aversion is especially strong in the Navajo, Apache and other Indian tribes of the far southwest, who will not eat fish or have anything to do with articles made in the shape of fish. This "taboo" with the Navajos extends to all things connected with water. A probable reason why no more children of these tribes are sent east to be educated, Dr. Matthews thought, was a fear that they might be required to overcome this cherished "taboo" superstition, which is as firmly rooted as any religion.

A legend to account for this fish "taboo" was given. There was a time when food was scarce, and the mountain Indians had a big powwow with the river Indians. The result was that the river Indians agreed to kill no deer, but live entirely on fish, and the mountain Indians agreed to eat no fish, but live entirely upon deer. This made food plenty for both.

In the discussion of the paper it was stated that the Zuni Indians will not eat fish because savage tribes in desert lands regard water as sacred because of its scarcity, and this reverence extends to animal life in water. Several members thought perhaps this idea conveyed the true reason for the fish "taboo." Baltimore Sun.

## Immigrants and New York.

Ernest Ingersoll writes for St. Nicholas a paper on the Greater New York entitled "Reasoning Out a Metropolis." Mr. Ingersoll says:

The merchants of New York sent to the continent of Europe more ships than the merchants of other cities, who traded mainly with Great Britain, so that this city was better known throughout Europe, and her vessels were the handiest for emigrants from France, Germany and Holland. Agents of the New York merchants and of the government, who were seeking and encouraging immigration, could show that this port was the most advantageous landing place for a man who was going on west, and the sea captains explained that it was the safest and quickest port to make because the course lay south of the stormy, foggy region north of Cape Cod, and the city was much closer to the open sea than either Philadelphia or Baltimore. At any rate immigration increased in favor of New York as time went on, and the stream of incoming people swelled until in the decade from 1884 to 1894 it amounted to about 500,000 immigrants a year, 590,666 arriving in 1890 alone, not counting those from Canada and Mexico.

## He Tricked the Toppers.

In the last century nearly every gentleman was put to bed drunk. He had either to drink as others drank or fight a duel. Sir Aubrey de Vere, when he was 18 years of age, after a day's hunt avoided intoxication at dinner by watching until the others were tipsy and after that pouring each new glass of wine down his neckcloth, then worn so large that the chin was buried in it. When the last of the toppers lay under the table, he rushed to his bedroom, took a bath, dressed anew and joined the ladies at their 12 o'clock tea. The next morning at breakfast all the gentlemen rose when he entered and received him as if he had been a prince. They had heard that he had been unaffected by the wine and considered that so strong a head was entitled to the highest honors.—San Francisco Argonaut.

## Prima Facie.

"The new boarder," said the sweetest girl, "must know a good deal about

women." He has been married four times.

"A man who was fool enough for that," said the savage bachelor, "never knew anything about women. That's plain."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## Sir Henry Doulton.

Sir Henry Doulton, who was born in Vauxhall Walk in 1820, practically spent his life in Lambeth, where his father established his pottery in the year of Waterloo, and he took an active part in the business from the old days of "chimney pots, drain pipes, ink and blacking bottles" until the firm became world famous for its art productions, in which, above all else, may be mentioned its admirable ware based upon the old Gris de Flandres and other types of old Flemish and German stoneware, whose soft, tender colorings are so restful and refined. It was always a pleasure to Sir Henry to chat with any one who was interested in old London—the London when Vauxhall was virtually in the country; when Vauxhall gardens, with their "10,000 extra lights," were the resort of the Joe Sedleys, and the bucks of a generation later; when the now densely populated suburb of Battersea was given up to market gardens and meadows and was considered remote enough from London to be the scene of a duel between the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Winchelsea in 1829.

Sir Henry Doulton first made a name in 1851, when he practically revolutionized sanitary matters by introducing stoneware drain pipes, and he went on accumulating honors and medals and in 1870 turned his attention to art pottery with equal success. As a man he was cultured, kindly, devoted to literature and art, and most charitable and sympathetic, and he will be immensely missed and mourned in the great factory and the larger world outside, in which he was so widely known and universally liked.

## The Bad Lands.

In its widest scope the arid region of the United States comprises half the territory of the entire country, for to so great an extent must irrigation be employed either as a primary or secondary factor in the cultivation of crops. From about the ninety-sixth to the ninety-ninth meridian there is a strip of about 250 miles in breadth which Major J. W. Powell calls the "subhumid" tract. Within it there is an annual precipitation sufficient to insure crops, but the precipitation is so disproportionately bestowed and at such irregular intervals throughout the year that the seasons of successful farming are interspersed with long and disastrous droughts. Reliance, therefore, upon moisture directly falling from the clouds is extremely hazardous, and, un-supplemented by waters from stream distribution, it is not generally reposed.

But west of the ninety-ninth and east of the one hundred and twenty-first meridian, throughout the whole breadth of the country, from Canada to Mexico, there is a district in which nothing needing moisture greater than that required by the artemisia or the cactus can be planted and grown. It is a region aggregating about 1,340,000 square miles, a territory larger than Arabia, as large as and not more arid than the combined areas of Persia and India, with their united populations of 250,000,000 souls.—Lippincott's Magazine.

## Marriage Ceremonies Among the Caingua.

The only formality which the swain has to go through to get the hand of his promised one is to kill a tapir, an act by which he proves that he will be capable of supporting his prospective family. The death of a tapir under such conditions is quite an event. The whole tribe assembles at the carcass, and a scene of gluttony begins that does not cease till nothing is left but the skin and bones of the "great beast." That is the only ceremony of marriage. The Caingua is usually monogamous, but polygamy is allowed. Marriages of relatives are carefully avoided. After confinement the young mother has a rest of a few days before resuming her servile task. She carries the newborn infant in a scarf or sort of little hammock slung over her shoulders. She does not think of weaning it for a year and a half or two years, while the child has already been exercised in arms with miniature bows. Ideas of cleanliness seem foreign to the women as well as to the men, and it is a lucky chance that will induce them to comb their magnificent heads of hair.—Dr. Machon in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

## She Was Bothered.

A pretty girl newly come to town from the Pacific coast went out to dine in Massachusetts avenue. Dinner began with oysters on the half shell, and the oysters were extremely large. The Pacific coast girl's eyes opened wide when the oysters were set before her. She took up her fork, and then she laid it down. Her plate of oysters was taken away untouched.

"Don't you like our eastern oysters?" asked the woman whom she is visiting as they were going home.

"I didn't taste them," answered the girl. "To tell the truth—well, to tell the truth, I didn't know what to do with them. I was afraid it wasn't good form to cut them up, and I was afraid I'd choke if I tried to swallow them whole, so I had to let them go away."—Washington Post.

# Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.		3:35	3:37	3:39	3:41	3:59
		AM	PM	PM	PM	AM
Pittsburgh	lv.	15:45	11:30	14:30	11:00	17:30
Rochester	"	6:40	2:15	5:25	11:50	8:17
Beaver	"	6:45	2:20	5:30	11:55	8:24
Vanport	"	6:50	2:25	5:35	11:59	8:29
Industry	"	7:00	2:35	5:45	12:10	8:41
Cooks Ferry	"	7:03	2:40	5:50	12:11	8:45
Smiths Ferry	"	7:11	2:40	5:58	12:20	8:54
East Liverpool	"	7:20	2:49	6:06	12:30	9:05
Wellsville	ar.	7:33	3:00	6:28	12:40	9:15
Wellsville	lv.	7:42	3:15	6:35	12:45	
Wellsville Shop	"	7:46	3:19	6:39	12:50	
Yellow Creek	"	7:52	3:25	6:45	12:55	
Hammondsville	"	8:00	3:33	6:53	1:03	
Irondale	"	8:04	3:37	6:57	1:07	
Salineville	"	8:19	3:52	7:12	1:22	
Bayard	"	8:27	3:59	7:20	1:30	
Alliance	ar.	9:30	4:00	7:23	1:33	
Alliance	lv.	10:05	4:05	7:58	1:38	
Ravenna	"	10:40	4:05	8:33	1:40	
Hudson	"	11:02	4:05	8:55	1:40	
Cleveland	ar.	12:10	5:25	9:55	4:30	
Wellsville	lv.	7:47	3:15	6:35	12:45	
Wellsville Shop	"	7:52	3:19	6:39	12:50	
Yellow Creek	"	7:57	3:25	6:45	12:55	
Port Homer	"	8:03	3:33	6:53	1:05	
Empire	"	8:10	3:37	7:00	1:11	
Elliottsville	"	8:17	3:40	7:07	1:17	
Toronto	"	8:21	3:43	7:11	1:21	
Costonia	"	8:28	3:50	7:18	1:28	
Steubenville	ar.	8:44	4:00	7:35	1:45	
Steubenville	lv.	8:44	4:00	7:35	1:45	
Mingo Jc.	"	8:51	4:10	7:45	1:51	
Brilliant	"	8:58	4:20	7:55	1:58	
Rush Run	"	9:07	4:29	8:05	2:07	
Portland	"	9:14	4:39	8:15	2:16	
Yorkville	"	9:19	4:46	8:20	2:21	
Marlins Ferry	"	9:32	4:57	8:33	2:32	
Bridgeport	"	9:38	5:03	8:39	2:38	
Bellaire	ar.	9:50	5:20	8:55	2:45	
Bellaire	lv.	10:05	5:35	9:10	2:55	
Eastward.		3:40	3:38	3:35	3:30	4:15
Bellaire	lv.	14:45	19:00	14:45	11:00	2:45
Bridgeport	"	4:51	9:05	4:51	11:05	2:50
Marlins Ferry	"	5:01	9:15	5:01	11:15	2:55
Yorkville	"	5:10	9:25	5:10	11:25	3:00
Portland	"	5:15	9:30	5:15	11:30	3:05
Rush Run	"	5:28	9:41	5:28	11:41	3:17
Brilliant	"	5:35	9:48	5:35	11:48	3:24
Mingo Jc.	"	5:39	9:54	5:39	11:54	3:28
Steubenville	ar.	5:44	9:55	5:44	11:58	3:33
Steubenville	lv.	5:44	9:55	5:44	11:58	3:33
Costonia	"	6:00	10:10	6:00	12:10	3:45
Toronto	"	6:07	10:15	6:07	12:15	3:50
Elliottsville	"	6:11	10:20	6:11	12:20	3:54
Empire	"	6:13	10:30	6:13	12:30	3:56
Port Homer	"	6:20	10:35	6:20	12:35	4:03
Yellow Creek	"	6:28	10:40	6:28	12:40	4:11
Wellsville Shop	"	6:31	10:45	6:31	12:45	4:14
Wellsville	ar.	6:35	10:50	6:35	12:45	4:18
Wellsville	lv.	7:42	3:15	6:35	12:45	
Wellsville Shop	"	7:46	3:19	6:39	12:50	
Yellow Creek	"	7:52	3:25	6:45	12:55	
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Smiths Ferry	"	7:07	11:20	7:18	3:30	4:12
Cooks Ferry	"	7:20	11:25	7:31	3:35	4:20
Industry	"	7:25	11:31	7:36	3:42	4:26
Vanport	"	7:34	11:40	7:45	3:53	4:38
Beaver	"	7:40	11:45	7:51	3:58	4:43
Rochester	"	7:50	11:50	8:01	4:08	4:50
Pittsburgh	ar.	8:50	12:40	9:01	5:10	5:40

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Nos. 335 and 337 connect at Bayard for New Philadelphia, and stations on Tuscarawas Branch. Nos. 340 and 360 connect with Nos. 335 and 337 at Wellsville.

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# HE SAW HIS SHADOW

And Mr. Groundhog Hastened to His Home.

## MORE WINTER IS PROMISED

Six Weeks According to the Old Story—A Cold Night Followed a Cold Day, But Now it is Warmer With Rising Temperature Predicted—Many Pipes Burst.

If the groundhog kept his eyes wide open today he saw his shadow clearly defined on the snow, and according to time honored custom hastened back to his hole where he will remain at least six weeks. The sun shone bright for a short time this morning, and the old fellow had ample opportunity to carry out the tradition. The weather will therefore be unsuited for light clothing, and straw hats until after the middle of March.

The cold snap continues, but is giving signs of breaking away. The weather department promises a rising temperature for this section although in the far east and northwest it is still very cold and blizzards are causing much damage.

It was very cold last night, and some thermometers showed that the zero mark had been reached. A strong wind early in the evening made walking decidedly unpleasant.

The plumbers are reaping a harvest because pipes in all parts of town were frozen yesterday and last night.

## MENTIONED FOR THE BOARD.

Mack Anderson's Friends Say They Will Support Him.

The absence of candidates for positions on the board of education has been a wonder of the campaign to the present, only two candidates having been announced.

The first is Doctor Williams, of the Third, who will be a candidate for the place now held by Sylvester Crepps, that gentleman having announced in no uncertain terms that he would not seek the office again.

The name of the other candidate was made known today when the friends of Mack Anderson, a well known resident of the Fourth, announced that they would support him. Alex McGraw will not ask the nomination again, and is one of the men who believe Mr. Anderson would make a strong candidate and an efficient member of the board.

It is said that East End is again seeking recognition, and would like to be represented in the board. The name of no man has been presented as a candidate.

See the battle of Shiloh; death of Colonel Rutledge, and capture of the little drummer boy. Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

## Too Old to Travel.

An old man who said he had lived too long to be wandering about the country was a visitor in the city last night.

He called at a Washington street residence, and while eating the lunch the lady of the house gave him, said he had been a wanderer all his life, having been reared in Cleveland and leaving that place when a boy. He declared that he had been in almost every state of the Union, but he was tired now, and was making his way to Cleveland, where he hoped to be sent to the infirmary for the remainder of the winter.

## Rents Are Higher.

The unprecedented demand for business rooms and residences in the city has reached a notch never before known, and happy is the man who finds he has a lease on the property he occupies.

One incident is given by a well known business man. He was informed by his landlord that another party had offered \$300 more a year for the property, but as the tenant was protected by a lease the owner could do nothing but refuse.

## More Residents.

The household effects of B. Zernue, received at the freight depot Monday afternoon, were shipped to Wellsville Shops last night, the family being unable to secure a suitable house here.

The effects of Fred Bent were received this morning from Martin's Ferry.

So far this week business in this line has been very brisk, and five movings have been handled.

## Heptasophs Will Banquet.

The Heptasophs will initiate officers at their meeting tomorrow evening in Grand Army hall. After the installation a banquet will be served. A large attendance is expected.

The bummers' march from the war, and grand tableau, justice and angel of peace. Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

## Life In a Channel Island.

The land of Jersey is in the hands of a frugal and industrious people, worthy descendants of the rural populations of Normandy and Brittany. Not a square inch of ground that does not produce a potato or a cabbage. Prosperity reigns on all sides. Not one dilapidated house. In this beehive of an island everything speaks aloud of cleanliness, comfort and even of riches to those who can understand that real wealth does not consist in the quantity of things we possess, but in those that we can do without if need be. Jersey is a kitchen garden of about 70 square miles, picturesque, healthy, fertile, strewn with cottages that are wrapped in roses, and when I have told you that the cultivation of the potato alone brings in from 12,000,000 to 14,000,000 francs annually—that is to say, about \$3,000,000—I shall have no trouble in convincing you that poverty is practically unknown in Jersey. Happy Jersey!

Add to this that, with the exception of wine and liqueurs, which pay a light duty, all kinds of merchandise enter Jersey untaxed; that living is consequently very cheap; that the income tax collector is unknown; that a crowd of tourists visit the island during four months of the year; that activity reigns everywhere, not the feverish activity of the Americans, but the regular, uniform, intelligent activity of the French; that the soil is so fertile that flowers and fruits seem to spring from it as by enchantment; that the landscape is most picturesque and varied; that the climate is delicious, and you will conclude that Jersey is probably the El Dorado of the world and the Jersey folk, as I said before, the richest and happiest people on the surface of the globe.—Max O'Rell in North American Review.

## Women the Best Conversers.

Of one thing there can be very little doubt, and that is the greater readiness in conversation of women than men. A woman can create conversation, which is a very useful thing and is frequently found a great social difficulty. If we give a man a subject on which he knows anything at all, unless he be a fool or morbidly reticent, he can talk about it so as to make himself fairly intelligible, and perhaps interesting, to those for whom the subject has any interest at all. Men, when their feeling of enthusiasm is excited, throw off the slowness and hesitation which frequently cramp their power in society, just as they throw off the physical infirmity of stuttering under the influence of some awakening theme or some strong sympathy.

But the power of conversation in some women, and not always those of remarkable ability, is the very art of making bricks without straw. They will talk to one by the hour about nothing—that is, on no particular subject and with no particular object—and talk coherently and not foolishly and without very pleasantly all the time. It would, we are free to confess, be rather difficult for the listener to carry away with him any mental notes of what has been said. He may not be conscious of having gained any new ideas or of having had his old ones much enlarged, but he will rise and go his way, as one does after a light and wholesome meal, sensibly cheered and refreshed, but retaining no troublesome memories of the ingredients which have composed it.—New York Ledger.

## The Glove Habit.

The wearing of gloves is a more ancient custom than it is generally thought to be. Homer speaks of gloves and tells of one who wore them to protect his hands while working in his garden. The use of some coverings for the hands was known to the ancient Persians, and Old Testament writers also mention them. They were in such common use among the Romans that they were worn even in the wild country by the Britons. St. Anne, the mother of the Virgin Mary, was, it has been said, a knitter and manufactured gloves, for which reason the glove-makers of France long ago made her their patron saint. At one time gloves had a certain meaning attached to them and were chosen to show the character or occupation of the wearer. There are records of gloves being ordered for "grave and spiritual men." About this time, the sixteenth century, gloves made of chicken skin were used by both men and women for whitening the hands and were worn at night.—New York Tribune.

## A Mean Man.

Some time ago the proprietor of a traveling wild beast menagerie, well known in Italy, quarreled with his wife, and the pair separated. The wife soon afterward went into business on her own account in the wild beast line. Later on the husband's menagerie arrived in Bologna, and it was followed two days later by that of his wife. The husband was equal to the occasion. He had the walls of the town placarded with the following ambiguous announcement: "In consequence of the arrival of my wife in this town my stock of wild beasts has been increased."—London Standard.

## Ready Information.

Tommy (looking up from his book)—Pa, what do they mean by "Darwin's missing link?"

Pa—Why—er—Mr. Darwin lost one of his cuff buttons, I suppose.—Philadelphia Record.

# THE HERO OF NEW ORLEANS.

## Sketches of the Career of Andrew Jackson.

### His Sturdy Americanism and His Picturesque Personality.

By F. A. OBER,

Author of "The Empress Josephine," "The Life of George Washington," Etc., Etc.

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[CONTINUED.]

## XXII.

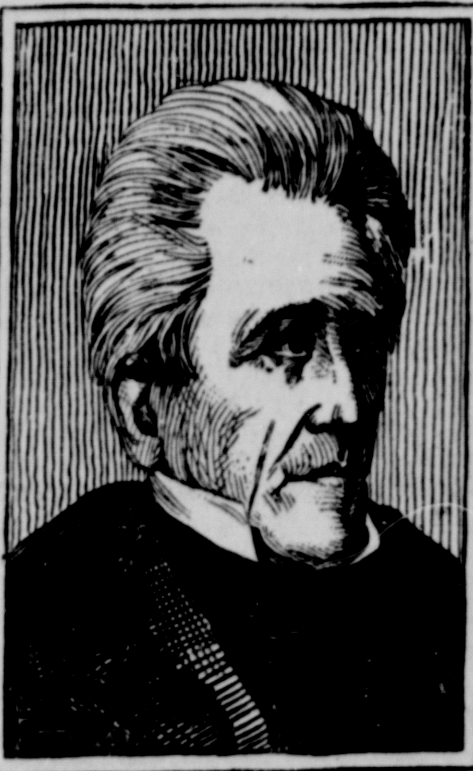
### A CAMPAIGN OF PERSONALITIES.

That General Jackson should long retain this lamblike demeanor was too much to expect of one who had, as he believed, been most foully wronged. Hence we should not be surprised to find in the following letter, written five days later, a vigorous expression of his opinions. "I am informed this day," he wrote to his intimate friend, Colonel Lewis, "by Colonel R. M. Johnson of the senate that Mr. Clay has been offered the office of secretary of state and that he will accept it. So you see the Judas of the west has closed the contract and will receive the 30 pieces of silver. His end will be the same. Was there ever witnessed such a barefaced corruption in any country before? The senate, if the nomination is sent to it, will do its duty. No imputation will be left at its door. We will soon be with you. Farewell."

Two weeks later he wrote to the editor of a Nashville paper: "Mr. Clay is prostrate here in the minds of all honest and honorable men. What will be his fate in Kentucky I cannot say, but Mr. Bibb, who is here, says that this act will prostrate him in Kentucky. Mrs. J. has been unwell for about three weeks. She is recovering, and I hope will be able to travel so soon as the senate can rise. I cannot leave until it rises, for the virtue of the senate, I have great hopes, will prevent the consummation of those corrupt bargains in office."

It having been more than intimated—in fact, openly charged—that Mr. Clay had thrown his influence in favor of Mr. Adams for the office of secretary of state and that he would have declared for General Jackson if the latter would have bestowed like reward, Clay demanded the name of his informant and was told it was James Buchanan. From Mr. Buchanan, however, he obtained what he considered was a complete vindication, and Mr. Webster wrote to the Kentucky senator: "I do not think that General Jackson can ever recover from the blow which he has received. Many persons think Buchanan's letter candid. I deem it otherwise. It seems to me he labored very hard to protect the general, as far as he could, without injury to himself."

Still the general's friends and partisans chose to believe, or affect to, that a bargain was made, and the cry of "corruption" served them so well that Jack-



ANDREW JACKSON IN 1828.

son was floated into that coveted presidential chair at the ensuing election which either of those talented statesmen would have given all his possessions to occupy for a single term.

As the year drew nigh in which the presidential election was to take place it was thought that a little warlike enthusiasm would be a good send off, and the Louisiana legislature invited General Jackson to be present at the thirtieth anniversary celebration of his great victory on the 8th of January, 1828. After four days of uninterrupted festivities their honored guest embarked for Tennessee, and the campaign for Jackson and Calhoun may be said to have commenced under auspicious circumstances.

It was from the beginning "a campaign of bitter personalities," the first of its kind. The cold and ungenial Adams was, and perhaps justly, accused of selfishness, haughtiness and extravagance, as well as of being a Unitarian, while General Jackson, having laid himself fairly open to accusations of all sorts, was completely besmirched. He had fought duels repeatedly and on slightest provocation, once had business connection with Aaron Burr and probably shared in his "conspiracy," had executed as many as 11 men by military court, had acted foolishly and arbitrarily in Florida both before and after the acquisition of that territory and risked embroiling our country in war with two nations with which we were at peace. These and a thousand other things he was said to have done, with the worst of motives and most evil of intentions.

All these things the stern and unbending "military chieftain" and his friends viewed as so many compliments to his wisdom and prescience. As most of them had injured to the benefit of his country he could regard them with composure, but when the most virulent of his enemies revived that forbidden chapter of his life which contained the story of his secret marriage and alleged adulterous intrigue with Rachel Roberts he was beside himself with rage. Well he might have resented this foul slandering of a virtuous wife, his intimate companion for more than 30 years. There can be little doubt that the vile stories grieved her to the heart and hastened her death, a conviction the general carried with him to the grave. She was not fitted for the high station which as consort of the chief magistrate she would be called upon to fill, and well she knew it. When informed of her husband's election and triumphant vindication, she is reported to have said very quietly and sadly, "Well, for the general's sake I am glad; for my own part I never wished it."

That this estimable and lovable woman, whose sole ambition was to shine in the sphere of hospitable domesticity, should have been dragged through the mire of political strife was truly lamentable. It has been said that she fell a victim to her husband's towering ambition, as surely as young Dickinson fell before his avenging bullet. She was taken with a pain at the heart on the 17th of December, 1828, and five days later she died. Her husband's grief was deep and sincere, and his friends could scarcely tear him away from the mortal remains of this cherished companion of his heart and home. Joy was thus turned to mourning on the very night of victory, for the "hero of New Orleans" had received 178 electoral votes out of a total of 261, the cup of his ambition was filled, but with wormwood and gall.

## XXIII.

### PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

About the middle of January, 1829, less than a month after his wife's remains had been placed in the tomb, General Jackson set out on his sad journey to Washington. Included in the presidential party were the nephew and niece of Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Donelson, who were members of the White House family throughout two administrations, and Mr. Earl, the artist to whom we are indebted for numerous portraits of our hero.

Daniel Webster wrote while the party was still on the road: "General Jackson will be here about the 15th of February. Nobody knows what he will do when he does come. Many letters are sent to him. He answers none of them. Many friends here pretend to be very knowing, but be assured not one of them has any confidential communication from him. Great efforts are being made to put him up to a general sweep as to all offices, springing from great doubt whether he is disposed to."

And after the general's arrival: "The city is full of speculation and speculators. 'A great multitude,' too many to be fed without a miracle, are already in the city, hungry for office. Especially, I learn, the 'topographical corps' is assembled in great force. From New Hampshire our friend Hill (Ike); from Boston, Mr. Greene; from Connecticut, Mr. Norton; from New York, Mr. Noah; from Kentucky, Mr. Kendall, and from everywhere else somebody else. So many friends ready to advise and whose advice is so disinterested make somewhat of a numerous council which only 'makes that darker which was dark enough before.' For these reasons, or for these with others, nothing is settled yet about the new cabinet. I suppose Mr. Van Buren will be secretary of state, but beyond that I do not think anything is yet determined."

On the occasion of the inaugural, it seemed, wrote an eyewitness, "as if half the nation had rushed at once into the capital. It was like the inundation of the northern barbarians into Rome, save that the tumultuous tide came in from a different point of the compass. The west and the south seemed to have precipitated themselves upon the north and overwhelmed it."

And again that acute and discriminating observer, Mr. Webster, writes: "I never saw such a crowd here before. Persons have come 500 miles to see General Jackson, and they really seem to think that the country is rescued from some dreadful danger."

Wrote Judge Story anent the presidential reception: "I never saw such a mixture. The reign of King Mob seemed triumphant."

Another writer: "A profusion of refreshments had been provided. Orange punch by barrelsful was made, but as the waiters opened the door to bring it out a rush would be made, the glasses broken, the pails of liquor upset. On such occasions it was certainly difficult to keep anything like order, but it was mortifying to see men (?) with boots on, heavy with mud, standing on damask covered chairs, in their eagerness to get a sight of the president."

The inaugural address was pacific in tone, but there were certain passages which caused cold shivers to run down the spines of the officeholders, as for example:

"The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform, which will require particularly the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the federal government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and the counteraction of those causes which have disturbed the rightful course of appointment and have placed or continued power in unfaithful or incompetent hands."

The evident meaning of this involved sentence was that the people who voted for General Jackson were to be rewarded with the positions of those who now held them and who had not voted for him. It was a little later that Governor Marcy of New York formed these views in his famous aphorism, though it was not so brutally frank as subsequently rendered.

"It may be, sir," he said in answer to a taunt, "that the politicians of New York are not so fastidious as some gentlemen are as to disclosing the principles on which they act. They boldly preach what they practice. When they are contending for victory, they avow their intention of enjoying the fruits of it. If they are defeated, they expect to retire from office; if they are successful, they claim, as a matter of right, the advantages of success. They see nothing wrong in the rule that to the victor belong the spoils of the enemy."

"I am no politician," said the veteran Aaron Burr to a young aspirant for office, "but if I were a politician I would be a New York politician." To this class belonged Mr. Samuel Swartwout, who wrote from New York to a friend: "I hold to your doctrine fully—that no d—d rascal who made use of his office or its profits for the purpose of keeping Mr. Adams in and General Jackson out of power is entitled to the least lenity or mercy save that of hanging. So we think alike on that head. Whether or not I shall get anything in the general scramble for plunder remains to be proved, but I rather guess I shall."

And as that letter was written to a friend of the president and was in all probability shown to the latter, we "rather guess" he did. The terms "pernicious activity" and the like had not then been projected into the arena of politics, but the opposition did not lack reasons for "turning the rascals out." During Washington's eight year term he had removed only nine persons from office, and these for cause; John Adams the same number and for the same reasons; Jefferson, 39, but for other than political reasons, and he was so scrupulous that he would appoint no relative of his to office; Madison, 5; Monroe, 9,



ANDREW JACKSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

and J. Q. Adams only 2. Said Politician John Binns of Philadelphia, the one who later issued the celebrated "coffin handbills" as campaign dodgers against Jackson: "I waited on Mr. Adams and took the opportunity of introducing the subject of appointments. I was promptly told that Mr. Adams did not intend to make any removals. I bowed respectfully and assured the president that I had no doubt the consequences would be that he would himself be removed, as soon as the term for which he had been elected had expired."

This may have been a post facto prophecy, but there is no doubt that Mr. Adams lost greatly by his unyielding front to all applicants.

Such being the record of his predecessors, and he himself having taken high ground against partisan appointments in his "Monroe letters," it was a painful surprise to the officeholders when they were summarily ejected. There is this peculiarity about a government position, the incumbent of it is always morally certain that not only has he a lien upon the government itself, but that affairs will go to eternal perdition should he be removed. This was

[CONTINUED.]



## IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

Merchants and business men must have advertisements in this office on the evening previous to insertion in this paper. This rule is imperative, and is an absolute necessity resulting in good to paper and patron.

The largest bonafide "paid" general circulation of any daily published in East Liverpool. Advertisers will make note.

HARRY PALMER,  
Manager.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Prosecutor Brookes returned home at noon today after a short stay in Lisbon.

W. J. A. Ross has announced himself as a candidate for council from the Second ward.

A small shipment of ware was sent to Allegheny on the late train yesterday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Hammond, of Cleveland, are registered at the Thompson House.

District Deputy Thomas Pickal will tomorrow evening install the officers of the East End Mechanics.

Mrs. Ara Hawkins entertained a number of lady friends at her home in Market street this afternoon.

Miss Agnes Potts will give a party at her home in Gardendale this evening in honor of her eighteenth birthday.

The township trustees this morning were besieged with applicants for coal, and as far as possible their requests were granted.

Representative P. M. Ashford has introduced a bill in the house which authorizes the dairy and food commissioner to appoint a chief deputy.

The revival services at the Second M. E. church are still being very largely attended, and a total of 65 conversions have resulted from the meetings.

The cold weather has put a stop to the work of erecting the big water tank at the light plant. It is thought nothing will be done in the matter until spring.

The adjusters yesterday settled the insurance on the Diamond Bowling alley, and work was commenced this morning repairing the damage caused by the fire.

Brakeman W. W. Wilcox, of the Cleveland train due in this city at 8:20, returned to work yesterday after being off duty for some time on account of sickness.

J. F. Quick, who has been ill at his home in East Market street for some time, is improving, and it is thought he will be able to be out within a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Bailey last evening celebrated their wooden wedding at their home in Third street. None but the immediate relatives were present, and a very enjoyable time was had.

During the term of court that will open next Monday 314 cases are to be tried. Last term 390 cases were on the docket when court opened, and 450 in 1896. In 1895 there were 461 cases listed.

The street railway force yesterday afternoon put in two new rails at the Lythe switch and widened the roadway at the Walker switch in order that teams might pass without driving on the track.

The officers of the new Wellsville pottery were expected in the city this afternoon to let the contracts for the stone, brick and lumber work of the new plant. The men were expected to arrive on the 3:49 train.

T. B. Murphy has been confined to his home for the past seven weeks with a severe attack of rheumatism. His numerous friends and acquaintances will be glad to learn that his condition is somewhat improved.

W. T. Tebbutt and K. P. Beatty last evening shipped from the city the most valuable lot of dogs ever sent from town. They were four in number and valued at \$800, representing some of the best canine blood in the country.

F. Protzman and J. Barret are the names given by two Pittsburgh gentlemen who came to the city yesterday. They are said to be interested in the proposed railroad from Lisbon. Although a NEWS REVIEW man searched diligently, he could not find them this afternoon.

Charles Schaub yesterday afternoon was given judgment against the Ceramic City Light company for \$51. He sued for double time and overtime which was not allowed, but the judgment rendered was on a basis of his monthly salary.

The funeral of Howard Fisher took place this morning at 11 o'clock. Interment was made at Riverview. The pupils of his room at the Gardendale school attended the funeral in a body, his desk was draped, and the flag at the school house was hung at half mast.

At a recent meeting of the library directors it was decided to hold their sessions on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. It was decided to order a new bookcase, and plans for the year were discussed. An entertainment will be given early next month.

## FIERCE ATTACK ON STONE.

Congressman Mahany Attacked the Pennsylvania Gubernatorial Aspirant.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The house devoted most of the session to the District of Columbia appropriation bill. The debate finally drifted into politics. Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.) attempted to show from clippings from Maine papers that there had been no return of prosperity in the lumber industry in that state. He also attacked New Jersey as the home of the trusts.

Mr. Dingley in reply declared that the Maine papers were full of evidence of the improvement in the lumber industry.

Mr. Pitney (Rep., N. J.) defended his state. He declared that New Jersey had been trust-ridden because for years it had been under Democratic domination, but the patriotic people of New Jersey had swept the Democrats from power.

Mr. Adams (Rep., Pa.) declared that the report of the factory inspector of Pennsylvania showed that 125,000 more persons were employed in the factories now than at this time last year.

Mr. Mahany (Rep., N. Y.) presented in open house the protests of 10,000 German-American voters against the Lodge immigration bill. He made an impassioned speech against the intolerance of those who desired to close the gates to immigration, and when Mr. W. A. Stone (Rep., Pa.) interrupted him he turned upon the Pennsylvania and denounced him as one who desired to precipitate a race question, as one who had attacked the Irish, the Germans, the Poles and every other nationality. "I commend you," he shouted, "to the voters of Pennsylvania as one whose Americanism cannot stand the test."

"Is the sergeant-at-arms present?" was the only comment of Mr. Stone when Mr. Mahany concluded.

## CHECK THE ARGONAUTS.

Captain Ray Advises Preventing Gold-seekers Going to the Klondike, Unless They Have Two Years' Supplies—Reveals a Terrible State of Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—General Merriam, under instructions from Acting Secretary Meiklejohn of the war department, opened at Seattle the dispatches brought by Special Messenger Wells from Captain Ray, the department's special representative in the Klondike, and forward an abstract of them to the department by telegraph.

The state of affairs in the Klondike, as revealed, is worse than was suspected at the war department, and, indeed, so large is the task that remains to be executed in order to insure the safety of life and property on the American side of the line alone that the war department officials have concluded to advise congress as to the facts and place upon the legislative branch the duty of devising ways and means to meet the exigencies of the case. The abstract of Captain Ray's report, as telegraphed by Major Robinson, says:

"Latest, bearing date of Nov. 2 and 3 refers to action and attempted robbery of coaches, recommends that United States government take steps to effectually check immigration to interior of Alaska of all persons not fully supplied to last two years.

"Give as reason no way to earn a living and that no placer discoveries have been made within last eight months, either in Alaska or the Northwest territory.

"There is no employment for any large number of people in any capacity, all values are speculative. There is no fixed standard for labor. There is not now, or likely to be within 12 months, adequate or efficient means of supplying people now in Alaska or Northwest territory. Is of opinion that about seven per cent of all people who have entered during the past year have earned their living, and hundreds are now scattered along the river destitute of food, clothing and shelter. People coming in have not had faintest idea what to do for a living, and after spending their money they then become dazed and helpless.

"States rush will be great the next year, and any step that will prevent people from coming in their ignorance will be an act of charity.

"In view of recent developments and knowledge that the lawless are banding together along the river for the purpose of robbery, renew suggestion for government placing on the river small light draft steamers with high power, armed and used to patrol river, and the placing of detachments as the movement of people demands."

## A DINNER TO DOLE.

Notable Affair Given at the White House Last Evening.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The most elaborate entertainment of the present official season marked the welcome of President Dole of Hawaii at the White House last evening. The party was much too large to be accommodated in the state dining room, and the table was laid in the corridor behind the great stained glass screen. The decorations were extremely beautiful and in the most perfect artistic taste.

In the east room the president and Mrs. McKinley, Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, the guests of honor, President and Mrs. Dole, and the members of the cabinet received the other guests for a short space before repairing to the table. Many notable people were present.

## BEARDSLEY HAS RETIRED.

The Rear Admiral Quits Active Service, Due to Old Age.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Lester R. Beardsley, rear admiral of the United States navy, has been retired on account of age. He was the second ranking officer in the navy, and at the date of his retirement was stationed in Wash-

ington as president of the examining and retiring boards.

His last sea service was in command of the Pacific station, and he was at Honolulu when the crisis came in the island's government.

## NEW DEMAND BY GERMANY.

That Country Now Wants Railroad Concessions From China.

PEKIN, Feb. 2.—Germany has demanded further concessions in the shape of railroads in the Shan-Tung peninsula, as compensation for the assassination of the sailor, Schulz, who was murdered by a Chinese mob while on sentry duty. Private John Allen in a Swell Tavern.

John Allen of Mississippi, the wit of the house, arrived at the Ponce de Leon, St. Augustine, registered and was assigned to a room. He had never seen apartments so extravagantly furnished. Expensive oil paintings hung on the walls. The bedstead was of mahogany and hand carved. Carpeting a half foot thick covered the flooring. There were vases filled with flowers, velvet covered chairs, lace curtains, beveled mirrors and all the other appliances of modern convenience and luxury.

John became alarmed. He figured it out that that room would cost as much per day as his salary as a congressman would amount to in half a week. He called a bellboy, gave him \$2 and told him to quietly find out the tariff on that room. John didn't like to ask the clerk himself. He was a big man, and that would look little. The boy returned presently and informed the guest that the price was \$50 per day. Allen went down stairs, laid down a dime and called for a cigar. They didn't sell anything but "two bit" cigars. He put down a nickel on the newsstand and picked up a New York paper. "Twenty cents more, please," said the clerk. He got a drink and tendered 15 cents.

"Where you been stopping—at the Windsor?" asked the barkeeper. "Drinks here are a quarter." That settled it with Allen. He went to his room, gathered his grips and took them himself down stairs. Then he called for his bill. "Why, what is the matter, Mr. Allen? We thought that you were going to spend some time with us?" asked the clerk.

"Very sorry," replied Mr. Allen, "but I have just received a telegram that calls me away."

The clerk reached out his hand to tell him goodbye.

"But the bill?" inquired Allen.

"There isn't any bill. You are the guest of the manager, Mr. Seavy."

But Allen had to make the bluff good, and he left on the evening train. —Chicago Times-Herald.

## Claret Not French.

"It is curious, by the way, that the word 'claret' as applicable to red wine is unknown in France, having indeed no terser equivalent than the generic vin de bordeaux, and its origin is by no means certain. It has been supposed to be derived from the word clair, but the obvious objection is that it is anything but transparent, an adjective which would be much more fitly associated with sauterne or champagne. Here it may be incidentally remarked that in England 'grave' is always assumed to be white wine, and even Littré's Dictionary gives 'Grave, a white wine from the environs of Grave, in the Bordeaux country.' This, like the well known definition of 'crab,' is a curious combination of blunders. In the first place, the vin de grave is as often red as white—indeed one of the four premiers crus of claret—viz, the Haut Brion—is a 'grave.' Secondly, there is no such village as Grave in the Gironde. Grave (more often written graves) is a special sort of sandy gravel, and the vineyards which produce the wine known by that name extend along the left bank of the Garonne from just below Bordeaux to something like 20 miles southward."

Skeat derives "claret" from "clear," the original meaning being clarified wine, in old French claret, clairot. The word is obsolete in France, although, strangely enough, it is still used in this country.—Notes and Queries.

## Taking the Hint.

At home stations the private soldiers' washing is usually done by the married soldiers' wives, who are expected to sew on missing buttons and do repairs, for which a small sum is deducted from the private's pay.

Pat McGinnis had a good deal of trouble with his laundress. Sunday after Sunday had his shirt come back with the neck button off or else hanging by a thread. He had spoken to her on the subject, and she had promised to see to it, but still the button was not on properly.

He got out of patience one Sunday when the missing button had made him late for parade and exclaimed:

"Bother the woman! I'll see if I can't give her a hint this time anyhow."

He then took the lid of a tin blacking box, about 3 inches in diameter, drilled two holes in it with a fork and sewed it on to the neck of the shirt that was next to be washed. When his washing came back, he found she had taken the hint. She had made a buttonhole to fit it!—Rival.

A Madras dentist received a sum of £700 for supplying his highness the nizam of Haidarabad with a row of false teeth.

## A MISSION OF PEACE.

Spanish Admiral's Speech Before the Sailing of the Viscaya.

CARTHAGENA, Feb. 2.—Prior to the sailing of the first-class armored cruiser Viscaya for the United States the admiral made a speech to the crew, during which he said:

"You are charged with a mission of peace."

This announcement was greeted with cheering, and the other ships in the harbor and the crowds of people on the quay also cheered for Spain.

## Ex-Minister Thompson Tries Suicide.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., Feb. 2.—Mr. Thomas L. Thompson, ex-minister to Brazil, ex-congressman, ex-secretary of state, and one of the most prominent Democrats in California, has cut his throat while temporarily insane.

## Clever Woman.

"There is no use trying to deny it," said one man to another. "Blims is badly married. I hate to say it, but it's so."

"How do you know?"

"By a talk I have just had with him."

"Does he complain?"

"No. That's the pathetic part of it."

He was telling me how good natured and clever his wife is because this morning she showed him how to fasten his braces to his trousers with a hair-pin."—London Tit-Bits.

## Receivership Made Permanent.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 2.—Judge Simon-ton handed down an opinion making permanent the receiver in the case of the Pennsylvania Building and Loan association of Altoona. John M. Dale of Bellefonte was recently made temporary receiver of the concern and Bank Commissioner Gilkeson applied to the court for an order that his appointment be made permanent. The association made a vigorous resistance.

## A Convincing Example.

The other day a south side teacher was discoursing to her pupils about the evils of becoming addicted to slang, when she paused and asked them to give her an example of a slang phrase. The school went into convulsions when a youngster in knee pants yelled promptly: "You're not so hot. There are other babies on the pile."

The teacher did not call for any more examples.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

## A Ship's Officer Missing.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Second Officer Tobias Torresen of the steamer Vigilancia was missing when that vessel reached quarantine from Tampico and Havana. It is believed that he was carried overboard during a storm.

## New Fish Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The president has sent this nomination to the senate: George M. Bowers of West Virginia, to be commissioner of fish and fisheries.

## The Weather.

Threatening, with light snow on the lakes; slowly rising temperature; fresh westerly winds, diminishing.

## THE MARKETS.

### PITTSBURG, Feb. 1.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 93¢@94¢; No. 2 red, 92¢@93¢.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 35¢@36¢; No. 2 shelled, 32¢@33¢; high mixed shelled, 31¢@32¢.

OATS—No. 1 white, 29¢@29½¢; No. 2 white, 28¢@28½¢; extra No. 3 white, 27¢@27½¢; light mixed, 26¢@27¢.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$10.00@10.50; No. 2, \$8.00@9.00; No. 1 clover mixed, \$7.00@7.50; packing, \$6.50@7.00; No. 1 feeding prairie, \$7.00@7.50; wagon hay, \$10.00@10.50 for timothy.

POULTRY—Large spring chickens, 55¢@56¢ per pair; small, 40¢@45¢; large old chickens, 60¢@65¢ per pair; small, 40¢@50¢; ducks, 50¢@75¢ per pair; turkeys, 10¢@11¢ per pound; geese, 9¢@11¢ per pound; dressed—Spring chickens, 10¢@11¢ per pound; old chickens, 9¢@10¢; ducks, 11¢@12¢; turkeys, 13¢@15¢; geese, 8¢@9¢.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 23¢; extra creamery, 24¢@25¢; Ohio fancy creamery, 17¢@18¢; country roll, 13¢@14¢; low grade and cooking, 8¢@12¢.

CHEESE—New York, full cream, new make, 10¢@10½¢; Ohio, full cream, September, 9¢@10¢; Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 13¢@14¢; hamburger, new, 12¢@13¢; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 12¢@13¢; Swiss, in bricks, 5-pound averages, 12¢@12½¢.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, large lots, 18¢@19¢; in a jobbing way, 19¢@20¢; storage eggs, 14¢@15¢.

### PITTSBURG, Feb. 1.

CATTLE—Receipts on Monday fair, about 55 cars on sale; market active, prices strong and unchanged; supply was today light, market steady. We quote: Prime, \$4.90@5.00; choice, \$4.70@4.80; good, \$4.50@4.60; tidy, \$4.35@4.50; fair, \$3.85@4.20; common, \$3.35@3.75; heifers, \$3.25@4.25; bulls, stags and cows, \$2.00@3.70; bologna cows, \$8.00@15.00; good fresh cows and springers, \$5.00@50.00; common to fair, \$15.00@30.00.

HOGS—Receipts on Monday fair; market steady on good weights; light grades and pigs a shade lower; today's receipts about 7 double-deck; market active and unchanged. We quote the following as prices: Prime medium weights, \$4.05@4.10; best Yorkers, \$3.95@4.00; pigs, \$3.75@3.85; heavy hogs, \$3.95@4.00; good roughs, \$3.25@3.50; common roughs, \$2.50@3.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply today fair, 20 loads on sale; market slow at unchanged prices. Choice sheep, \$4.70@4.80; good, \$4.50@4.65; fair, \$4.00@4.40; common, \$3.25@3.75. Lambs—Choice, \$5.75@5.90; common to good, \$4.75@5.65. Veal calves, \$7.00@7.40; heavy and thin calves, \$4.00@5.00.

### CINCINNATI, Feb. 1.

HOGS—Market steady at \$3.10@3.90.

CATTLE—Market steady at \$2.25@4.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady at \$2.75@4.65. Lambs—Market steady at \$4.00@5.90.

### NEW YORK, Feb. 1.

WHEAT—Spot market steady; No. 2 red, \$1.04.

CORN—Spot market easy; No. 2, 35¢.

OATS—Spot market quiet; No. 2, 28¢.

CATTLE—No trading. European cables quote American steers at 11¢@11½¢ per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 8¢@8½¢ per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, \$3.50@4.75; lambs, \$5.50@6.15.

HOGS—Market quiet at \$3.90@4.20.



## To Suit All Eyes.

That's the way we have glasses. There are no two eyes alike. Even your eyes are not alike. That's why you should get your glasses here, because we are so particular. Glasses fitted here, look good, feel good and make you see good. They are good because we sell only good glasses. "Cash or credit."

## WADE, The Jeweler.

## The First National Bank

Of East Liverpool, O.

President—DAVID BOYCE.  
Vice President—J. M. KELLY.  
Cashier—N. G. MACRUM.  
Asst. Cash'r—THOS. H. FISHER.

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Specialties: Syndicate Bldg., Crown and Bridge Work, Sixth St. and Preservation of the Natural Teeth.

DYSPEPSIA, Heartburn, Gastritis, and all stomach disorders positively cured. Grover Graham's Dyspepsia Remedy is a specific. One dose removes all distress and permanent cure of the most chronic and severe cases is guaranteed. Do not suffer! A 50 cent bottle will convince the most skeptical.

BAIRD & SON, Druggists, East End.